



To Kill and Be Killed: Above is a series of pictures showing the Nazi war machine practicing tactics, with full equipment. The practice points are not mentioned.

'The Men Got Sick Of the Killing...'

ATHENS, April 20 (UP).—A young New Zealander officer returning to Athens wounded from the Olympus front told how his unit of machine-gunners and anti-tank gunners repulsed waves of attacks by German shock troops who used rubber boats and parachutists.

"We thought we had an easy post, defending a pass flanked by mountains through which a river skirted a small road," the New Zealander said. "But the Germans sent armored cars against us and we thought nothing of it until the dawn of the next day when they launched an attack with the rubber boats which we could see only dimly in the half-light."

"We sank one boat after another, although the German armored cars were laying down a barrage of covering fire. After two hours the river was teeming with sunken boats and men were swimming and clutching half-sunken craft, some of which went down with dead and wounded aboard."

"WIPE THEM OUT"

"After hurling a barrage of grenades we wiped them out and continued to hold our position. I was hit by a grenade splinter in the hand, cutting a tendon so I can't fire a gun. I told the boys I'd hurry back."

The young officer said he was amazed at "the absolute disregard of the Germans for their losses."

"The men got sick of the killing. . . . It was mass slaughter," he said. "We mowed down those boats as fast as they came with eight men aboard each one."

Unable to cross the river gorge, the Germans then attacked from the west with parachute troops wearing heavy grey jackets and each man carrying a Tommy gun of "terrific fire power," the officer continued.

"Our position appeared to be in danger until my captain drew a bead on the leader with an anti-tank machine gun. He was a six-footer and he got it square in the chest, dropping down behind a rock."

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CONGRESS GETS TAX BILL FOR WAR THAT WILL GOUGE INCOMES OF POOREST

Nazi Troops Drive To Within 100 Miles Northeast of Athens

Great Carnage Reported on Both Sides; London Says Greeks Still Fight Stubbornly

BERLIN, April 20 (UP).—German planes dropped more than 100,000 incendiary bombs on London last night in one of the war's heaviest raids on the British capital, the official news agency reported today.

Hundreds of bombers, attacking in unbroken waves throughout the night dropped thousands of explosive missiles as well as the incendiaries, the dispatch said.

The raid, which lasted for hours, was "fully as heavy as the last big scale raid on the British capital."

FIRES SPREAD
"Despite the all-out efforts of British defenses, gigantic fires and explosions spread over the whole capital with the heaviest destruction, according to present reports, caused at the bend of the Thames and the Millwall Docks at Greenwich," DNB news agency said.

DNB said no losses were suffered by the Luftwaffe.

A British Spitfire plane was shot down during a sortie against the British south coast.

There were no British raids on German territory last night, the High Command said.

London was bombed mercilessly by German raiders for more than eight hours during Wednesday night and Thursday morning in what was described then as the worst raid of the war with several prominent persons killed. The Royal Air Force retaliated by bombing Berlin the following night.

RESCUE WORKERS SEARCH FOR BODIES
LONDON, April 20 (UP).—Weary rescue workers, digging continuously since Wednesday night, pulled many bodies from new piles of wreckage today as London struggled to shake off the effects of the second blitzkrieg attack within four nights.

At least 28 persons were killed at one intersection by German bombs Saturday night, and a communiqué said casualties over the entire capital would prove "fairly high."

Rescue squads were so exhausted and the wreckage so great that many bodies probably will not be located for days.

WORKER'S SECTION HIT
Hundreds of German bombers participated in the raid, which twice crescendoed to the intensity of Wednesday's eight-hour night of horror but did not maintain the pace nearly as long.

Diving almost to the rooftops, the Nazi planes scattered high explosives in scores of districts, many of which were very heavily hit in the previous blitz raid. The full fury of the raid was centered on one of the city's most densely populated working class sections.

Berlin said more than 100,000 incendiaries and high explosives were dropped on London with "fearful effectiveness" in reprisal for the British bombing of "cultural objects and residential sections" in Berlin Thursday night.

Hungary Radio Says Rumania Deceives Axis

Double-Cross Charge Is Hurdled While Border Clashes Reported

BUDAPEST, Monday, April 21 (UP).—Angry Hungarian assertions that German-occupied Rumania is "double-crossing" the Axis were followed early today by reports that the Antonescu regime in Bucharest is tottering after losing Adolf Hitler's support.

Hungarian political quarters said that the government of Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, who pledged "full cooperation" with the Axis after putting down a bloody Iron Guard rebellion in January, was faced with the growing threat of internal trouble.

These predictions were made on the basis of a speech by Antonescu Saturday asserting that the Rumanian armed forces must be prepared to "wipe out the shame of 1940."

(The Budapest radio was quoted by NBC Sunday night as saying that "a series of rifle fire" had been heard on the Rumanian side of the Transylvanian frontier and that thousands of leaflets were being distributed among the Rumanian people calling on them to "wipe out the shame of 1940.")

TWU Urges Sick Leave As Mayor Hits Union

LaGuardia Uses Hoary Open Shop Argument Against Leaders

Labor's effort to maintain collective bargaining on the city-owned transit system was again attacked yesterday by Mayor LaGuardia who charged that the leaders of the CIO Transport Workers Union were "dime collectors instead of bona-fide labor leaders."

The Mayor's repetition of traditional open shopper arguments was a renewal of his assault on the union leaders made at an Albany hearing on the Wicks Bill last Monday. It is interpreted as part of the Mayor's hitherto unsuccessful strategy to separate the union leaders from the men who have voted for the TWU in every Labor Board election since 1937.

LaGuardia's latest fulminations against the TWU, whose contracts with the lines expire June 30, came in the course of a speech before a communion breakfast of the firemen's Holy Name Society at the Hotel Astor.

GREETED BY CATHOLICS
While LaGuardia was attacking the union heads, Michael J. Quill and Austin Hogan, international and local TWU heads, respectively, were being enthusiastically greeted at a communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society of the IRT at the Hotel Commodore.

The Mayor's remarks were touched off by a statement alleged to have been made Saturday by Quill while addressing a demonstration of 4,500 TWU members before the Board of Transportation offices. Some newspapers quoted Quill as saying that after winning new contracts on the transit system the TWU would get the firemen and police to join their organization.

Union officers ridiculed the idea that Quill could have made such a statement.

"Obviously the Mayor is too easily affected by newspaper interpretation," said a union spokesman.

"What Mr. Quill said yesterday was that there was no doubt that after the transport workers had through their union strength obtained wage increases and other improved working conditions that the police and firemen would join the drive to obtain similar improvements for themselves."

The same spokesman pointed out that under their CIO charter the union could not accept policemen and firemen, being limited to workers on transport facilities.

Meanwhile, TWU leaders, unperturbed by the Mayor's renewed anti-union attack, continued their drive to improve conditions on the lines and bring their case to the public. Quill made known yesterday that he had written to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman asking him to sign a bill providing 12 full days of sick leave to workers on the city-owned lines.

"We respectfully urge you to sign"

(Continued on Page 3)

Efforts to Belittle Neutrality Pact With Tokio to Fail--Pravda

Soviet Paper Declares That U. S. and British Imperialists Plot to Incite War Between USSR and Japan; Pact Balks Their Efforts

MOSCOW, April 20.—Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, in a review today of foreign comment on the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact, singles out British and American commentators, Walter Lippmann in particular, and chides them for being "hopelessly entangled" because their "masters fear for their interests in the Pacific, where they evidently have weak positions, and would want to divert Japan's attention from these vulnerable spots by stirring up conflicts between the USSR and Japan."

The position of some American commentators that the pact was a rebuke by the USSR to "friendly gestures" from the United States government is answered with the declaration that the "friendly gestures" towards the Soviet Union were aimed at misleading American public opinion.

"It is time to understand," Pravda writes, "that the Soviet Union pursues her own independent policy which brooks no foreign influences. This policy is determined by the interests of the Soviet state, and by the interests of peace."

The pact, Pravda says, forms "a stable basis for developing new friendly relations between the two states and is a new big achievement of the Socialist foreign policy which steadfastly and consistently fights for peace and against the spread of war."

The Japanese public and press, Pravda says, "received the news about the conclusion of the pact with great satisfaction. The German and the Italian press, which commented widely on the pact, pointed out its great significance."

TURKISH REACTION
The pact evoked great interest among all sections of the Turkish population. The newspaper Vakit says that the pact should be considered as a definite success for the Soviet Union and that by the pact the USSR has compelled recognition of her frontiers not only in Europe but also in Asia.

The Rumanian paper Acuncea wrote: "This pact precluded the possibility of a new war in the Far East. The Soviets successfully carried out their policy of neutrality also in Asia. At the same time"

(Continued on Page 2)

Fire Warden Fries reported at Trenton that about 200 acres had been burned over five and one-half miles east of Glassboro, south of Philadelphia, in Gloucester County. The fires in Atlantic County were described as "bad and burning hard."

He said soldiers from Camp Dix were fighting the fire.

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(Continued on Page 2)

Capital Parley Urges Drive to Free Browder

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Two hundred delegates today adopted a program of action for the Protection of Civil Rights at the conclusion of a two-day parley held under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

In a strongly-worded resolution, the conference went on record in favor of a nation-wide campaign for the freedom of Earl Browder. The conference declared that there had been a discriminatory application of the law against the Communist leader and that his imprisonment represented "a flagrant denial of civil liberties."

Other actions taken by the conference included:

1. A resolution condemning the Vinson anti-strike bill as "the most immediate and most serious menace the organized labor movement faces today" and urging all organizations to send telegrams and letters to their Congressmen and Senators in opposition to the measure.

2. Support of the campaign to defend West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges with a recommendation that organizations send telegrams to the President and to Attorney General Jackson urging dismissal of the present deportation proceedings against Bridges.

3. A resolution urging all affiliated groups and cooperating bodies to set up special committees which will fight for the "right to vote as you please" and against all discrimination against minority parties.

4. Setting up of a national committee within the Federation for Constitutional Liberties to focus attention of the country on "anti-democratic effects of the poll tax."

5. Plans for demonstrations and joint actions against the denial of

(Continued on Page 3)

New Wright Pamphlet Hits Jailing of Browder

Richard Wright's stirring condemnation of the imprisonment of Earl Browder, and a warm foreword by James W. Ford are contained in Wright's "Bright and Morning Star," a short story just reprinted in pamphlet form by International Publishers.

"The attack upon Earl Browder is an attack upon all of us," the noted Negro novelist writes. "This, I feel, is the attitude that every labor-conscious person in America should take. I wish I knew how to do more and could give more."

Wright is contributing royalties on sale of the pamphlet (which has been re-published by permission of Harper Brothers) to the Earl Browder Defense Fund.

The Negro Communist leader Ford says:

"It is a privilege for me to share

the deep appreciation, pride and happiness of my people at the literary heights attained by Richard Wright. His achievements in the field of creative writing are, indeed, examples of the cultural genius of the Negro people."

Wright is the author of the best-seller Native Son, and later he collaborated with Paul Green to convert into the Broadway play of the same name, which has received top rating by dramatic critics. Wright is now working on his second novel.

FULL TEXT
The full text of Wright's statement on Browder's imprisonment, which is written in the form of a letter to International Publishers, reads:

"I am glad to be able to assign to International Publishers the reprint rights to 'Bright and

Morning Star.' Frankly, it is not my own story; it belongs to the workers. I would never have written it unless I had felt that I had a workers' audience to read it. Ever since it was first published in the pages of the Negro Masses some two years ago, I've wanted to see it published alone and cheaply enough for workers to buy and read."

(Continued on Page 3)

Weather

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941
U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast
(Eastern Standard Time)
Local—Cloudy. Cooler. Fresh to strong westerly winds.
Eastern New York State—Showers, clearing on coast. Much cooler in afternoon and evening.

To Cost People 3 Billion More; Will Cut Wages

House Committee to Meet in Closed Session on Bill

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UP).—Congress begins work tomorrow on a record \$3,444,000,000 tax program which will expand the income tax base to embrace multiple thousands now exempt.

Details of the plan will be explained to the House Ways and Means Committee at a close executive session by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan. Experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Taxation will make recommendations based on continuous study of present tax rates.

Later in the week public hearing will be opened. Committee Chairman Robert L. Doughton, D. N. C., hopes to conclude them in a fortnight and then put his group to work writing the most far-reaching bill in the nation's history. It is expected to be brought to the House floor by the middle of May.

The Senate Finance Committee is preparing to give the measure a green light after it passes the House. Republicans in both chambers tacitly have endorsed essentials of the new program but they are demanding jointly with Democrats that the Administration couple economy in non-defense spending with the proposed new taxes.

Rep. Wesley Disney, D. Okla., a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said non-defense spending was increased by action of Congress and can be reduced the same way.

Changes under consideration include:

A raise in the normal income tax from four per cent to six or eight per cent.

Application of surtaxes on \$2,000 and over instead of those of \$4,000 and more as at present.

Lowering of the exemption for a married man from \$2,000 to \$1,800. There is opposition to reducing the exemption for a single man below the current \$800.

An increase in the corporation tax from 24 per cent to 28 or 30 per cent.

A one-cent per gallon increase in the gasoline levy.

Increases in the excise taxes on automobiles, tobacco and alcohol and a return to world war levies on railroad tickets, soft drinks, candy, firearms, etc.

Elimination of the 10 per cent exemption on earned income.

A drastic boost in the 10 per cent defense tax.

Administration May Intervene In Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UP).—The Government is expected to take action tomorrow to end the three-week old soft coal shut-down, possibly sending the dispute to the National Defense Mediation Board.

Officials of the Southern coal operators wage conference said there were no new developments as far as they were concerned. Labor Department spokesmen said the same thing.

Some authorities doubted that the matter would go to the Mediation Board, except as a last resort, and even then it was not believed the certification would involve Northern operators.

It was pointed out that since agreement already has been reached between the UMW and the Northern operators, the only question now is whether the Northern mines would reopen immediately or wait until an agreement is reached covering Southern properties.

The Southern operators conference has been trying to force Miss Perkins to send the entire dispute to the Mediation Board. Congressmen from Southern states have been giving active support to the effort.



BROWDER SAYS---

OUR program for socialism is organically linked up with, is a necessary outgrowth from, the traditional American democracy as founded by Thomas Jefferson, whose political descendants we are. Let those who try to set off Jefferson against Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, who see in socialism something "imported from abroad," as "alien," be reminded that, in the same sense, Jefferson was also "imported" the theories of democracy from Europe to America, where they found their first and best realization of that period. Jefferson's greatness arose directly from his all-embracing search through the entire world of thought for the BEST FROM EVERYWHERE, from all lands.

Just as America's people became strong and great because it was compounded of the most vigorous and dynamic vanguard drawn from all countries of the Old World, so American democratic philosophy and program were fed by the best thinkers of all the world, and were able to give leadership to the whole world because of that. We are following closely in Jefferson's footsteps, therefore, when we reject all narrow nationalism of thought and program, when we range the whole world to find the best from everywhere. Like Jefferson, we believe that America is entitled to the best of everything, whatever its point of origin.

—The Democratic Front, by Earl Browder, pp. 88-9

Efforts to 'Belittle' Neutrality Pact Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

they have brought peace to their frontiers on the Pacific and achieved the consolidation of their position in Mongolia.

"The Hungarian paper Magyar Nemzet states: 'It may be said that the pact in reality is capable of restricting the possibility of the war spreading.'

"The Bulgarian paper Zarya writes: 'When concluding all her pacts—those which the Soviet Union has signed up to now and those which she has prepared to conclude in the future—the USSR is guided by one thought, namely, to insure peace for the Soviet and other peoples and to prevent the war from spreading and becoming sharper.'

"The neutrality pact," Pravda points out, "which contains the obligation to maintain friendly relations and to mutually respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the USSR and Japan, and which restricts the possibility of the war spreading, is an instrument of peace. It is difficult to dispute such a manifest point, but it is precisely this which is not to the taste of those foreign political circles which are striving not to restrict, but, on the contrary, to spread the atmosphere of war and above all to draw the Soviet Union into its orbit."

"The comments of certain sections of the British and American press are significant in this respect."

"The British press got itself into rather an embarrassing situation. The Ministry of Information pointed out that in the British press the pact is estimated as a further confirmation that the Soviet Union is pursuing her own policy, and that the pact is a recognition by both sides of the need to preserve good neighborly relations."

ATTEMPTS TO MINIMIZE
The diplomatic correspondent of the British Reuter Agency, on the other hand, tried to minimize the significance of the pact. He affirmed that on the whole it cannot be said that this new agreement changes the situation essentially.

"The American press even carried an official statement from the State Department to the effect that the significance of this pact is somewhat overestimated. However, attempts to minimize the importance of the pact is meeting with failure. Commentators are beginning to express themselves more frankly."

"British and American papers are displaying unexpected concern for the interests of the signatories to the pact. The question of who benefits from the pact—the USSR or Japan—is now the subject of a big discussion."

UPSETS CARDS
"From all the reasoning of the British and American press, this conclusion involuntarily presents itself: That irrespective of the extent to which the pact benefits Japan and the USSR, it has upset the cards of London and Washington diplomats."

"It is quite obvious from the comments of the press that Washington evidently reckoned on a sharp worsening of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. In this respect, the report of Reuter's Washington correspondent is worthy of attention."

"He states that in view of the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese pact, the United States government will revise its policy in relation to both the USSR and Japan. According to the Reuter correspondent, it appears that the United States government had lately undertaken a number of measures with the object of ensuring more friendly relations on its part with the USSR."

"But the unfeeling Soviet Union failed to appreciate this attitude towards her and concluded a pact with Japan directed against the spread of war, against drawing the Soviet Union into that war. What a pity!"

"The Washington correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph and the Morning Post was even more outspoken in disclosing the reasons for annoyance on the part of American ruling circles. He writes that certain circles in the United States interpret the pact as a failure of American diplomacy."

"He then goes on to explain that it should not be imagined that the allegedly 'friendly gestures' of the United States towards the Soviet Union were dictated by any real desire for rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Thus we see that the 'friendly gestures' towards the Soviet Union were aimed at misleading American public opinion."

"Regarding the so-called 'bad behavior of the USSR,' as it was expressed by the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, it is known well

enough that by this the British commentators mean the disinclination of the Soviet Union to fight for foreign interests."

"The New York Herald-Tribune columnist Walter Lippmann discloses the aims of certain American statesmen who reckoned on having the chestnuts pulled out of the fire for them." With melancholy he reflects on how the Soviet-Japanese pact destroyed the brilliant prospects of the United States of America; you see, Soviet air forces could have constituted a threat to Japan and the Red Army in Siberia could have been a danger to Manchukuo."

STIR CONFLICTS
"The Herald-Tribune's correspondents Olson and Kintner declare that the Japanese can dispatch 200,000 troops to Singapore."

"These are the real reasons for the anxiety of Mr. Lippmann and his masters. These commentators slightly lift the curtain on their real intentions and desires. Walter Lippmann's masters fear for their interests in the Pacific where they evidently have weak positions and would want to divert Japan's attention from these vulnerable spots by stirring up conflicts between the USSR and Japan."

PURSUES OWN POLICY
"But alas and alas, the USSR, steadfastly true to her 'bad behavior,' constantly pursues her peace policy, an expression of which is the neutrality pact between the USSR and Japan which is so disagreeable for American and British commentators."

"During these past few days the question of whether the conclusion of the pact signifies an improvement or a worsening of Soviet-German relations is being just as widely discussed as the question of whether the USSR or Japan derives greater benefit from the pact."

"Some commentators affirm that the Soviet-Japanese pact is all but directed against Germany; others, on the contrary, assert that it was signed allegedly under direct pressure from Germany."

"There is scarcely any need to prove that there is not a particle of truth in either of these statements. It would not be out of place to know that the idea of the pact between the USSR and Japan, like the pact itself, has quite a long history behind it."

PROPOSED PACT BEFORE
"As long as 10 years the USSR proposed a non-aggression pact with Japan which was similar to the neutrality pact concluded between Germany and the USSR in 1939 and which, in view of this fact, actually was a neutrality pact. As is known, Japan rejected the proposal of the USSR at that time."

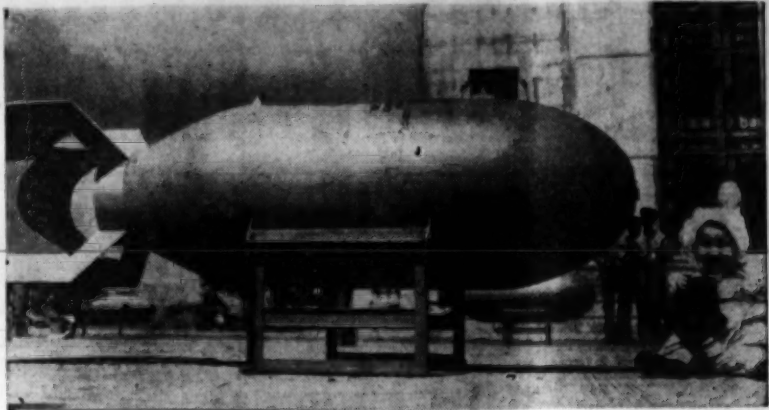
"After that, the question of a pact between Japan and the USSR was not raised again until July, 1940, when the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, Togo, on behalf of his government, proposed a neutrality pact. The Soviet government agreed in principle, but negotiations on the conditions for concluding the pact somewhat retarded matters."

"In October, 1940, the new ambassador of Japan in Moscow, Tatekawa, made a proposal that the Soviet government conclude a non-aggression pact similar to the non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany signed in 1939. To this the Soviet government replied that it preferred to conclude a neutrality pact similar to the Soviet-German neutrality pact of 1926."

"In November, 1940, a proposal was made to the Soviet government that it join the tripartite pact of mutual assistance and turn this pact into a four-power pact. Since the Soviet government did not find it possible at the time to accept this proposal, the question of a pact between Japan and the USSR came up again."

"In March, 1941, the arrival of Matsukata in Moscow considerably facilitated matters concerning the pact and in April, 1941, with Matsukata's active participation in a discussion of the conditions for concluding a pact, the neutrality pact was finally concluded, putting an end to the enmity between the two countries and facilitating the matter of peace in the Far East."

"This historical date reveals how ridiculous is the conjectures of different kinds of commentators. 'As has been seen, certain circles in London and Washington reckoned on a sharpening of Soviet-German relations no less than on a sharpening of Japanese-Soviet relations.' 'From this point of view, the appearance in the British and American press during these past days of an unusually large number of fictitious statements about the worsening of relations between the USSR and Germany is significant. The Anglo-American commentators have hopelessly entangled themselves be-



War Babies

means something else this time than it did in imperialist War I. This time babies are not the result—they're the victims. ABOVE shows contrast between 20-lb. Marnold Radzievich and 2,000 pound bomb at new Army base, McDill Field, Tampa. LEFT: A British masked nurse operates a baby's respirator during a drill in which a real but non-toxic gas was used.

Balkan Communists Hit Invasion Of Yugoslavia in May Day Calls

The following article is the second in a series of two concerning the feeling of the Balkan and Middle European peoples about the character of the war which is engulfing them. It deals specifically with the role of the Communist Party among these people. The first article appeared yesterday.

(Wireless to International News)
MOSCOW, April 20.—Evidence pours in from the Balkan and Central European countries that the masses of the people, led by their various Communist Parties, are vigorously asserting their solidarity in one common aim as another May Day approaches.

The Communists of Austria, expressing the thoughts of the most conscious section of the Austrian working class, have issued an appeal which has just been received here. We quote the following excerpt:

"The working people of Austria are not on the side of their enslavers in this war. They are heart and soul with the Yugoslav people. The rulers of Germany promised a speedy termination of the war. Actually, however, the war is ever spreading and its end is not in sight."

"The workers and peasants of Yugoslavia and Greece are not the enemies of the Austrian soldiers; they are their brothers, who are only defending the freedom and peace of their people. Austrian soldiers will render a great service to freedom and peace if they demand to be sent home."

THEY HATE THIS WAR

Similar sentiments are expressed by Hungarian workers' circles. A letter from one of the big industrial centers in Hungary acquaints us with the demands advanced by the Hungarian Communist Party, when Hungary entered the war. The following are some excerpts from this letter:

"The Hungarian workers did not

cause they fail to learn one simple truth. It is only in rare, lucid moments that they grasp it."

"For instance, the Times, in one of its comments, declares that now it is clear that Moscow is following her own policy. Precisely! It is time to understand that the Soviet Union pursues her own independent policy which brooks no foreign influences."

"This policy is determined by the interests of the Soviet people, by the interests of the Soviet state, and by the interests of peace."

want this war; they have felt at their own cost that each new imperialist conquest of Hungary only leads to further worsening of their conditions. Nor did the Hungarian peasants want this war, for they know that the return of Northern Transylvania to Hungary has not given them a single inch of land."

"The whole Hungarian people are opposed to this war, for they know that it will turn Hungary from a granary into a famine-stricken country."

In this appeal, the Hungarian Communists protest against attempts to justify the participation of the Hungarian Army in the attack on Yugoslavia. They remind all Hungarians that only four months have passed since the pact of eternal friendship between Hungary and Yugoslavia was signed; that hardly six weeks have elapsed since the ratification of this pact. And now the Government of Hungarian landlords and capitalists has ordered the army to stab in the back a peaceful people, who are fighting for their independence."

"The reactionary clique ruling in Hungary," the appeal further states, "affirms that the war against Yugoslavia allegedly serves the liberation cause of the oppressed Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia. But the overwhelming majority of the population of this region, which Hungary is now occupying, is by no means composed of Hungarians. Thus Hungary is directly allowing herself to be dragged into the war of the big imperialist powers, although she could have preserved her neutrality and remained outside the orbit of war."

"But the ruling clique in Hungary rejected the overtures of the Soviet Union, with whom Hungary has a common frontier, for peace and to prevent the spread of war. Fearing its own people more than foreign conquerors, it preferred to embroil the country in military catastrophe."

GERMAN WORKERS OPPOSE

The invasion of German armored divisions, dive bombers and tanks, in Yugoslavia far more deeply affected the working people of the countries in central Europe than has any other event in this imperialist war."

Never before has the true character of this war of conquest, waged both by the German and British imperialists, been laid bare with such clarity."

"But that isn't all," point out

the German Communists in their appeal quoted earlier. "The spread of war is leading Germany into a cul-de-sac, into disaster. German rulers are leading the country to ruin, are acting contrary to the interests of our people."

"Only the working people themselves can save the country and the people."

As if confirming this comes the report of the German Economic Journal, "Zud Ost Echo," which as early as February wrote that the sown area in the Balkan countries is being considerably curtailed, due to the frequent partial mobilizations. One can imagine how the military operations in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, are affecting the Spring sowing this year."

The advanced workers of the Central European countries have expressed their unanimity on yet another matter, namely, that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world which has supported the efforts of the Yugoslav people to preserve peace, and that it is the true champion of peoples fighting for their freedom."

The Communists of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are calling for the support of the just war of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece against the foreign invaders, precisely at a time when the working people of the whole world are preparing to carry out a militant review of their forces—on May First."

In all countries the workers are preparing to meet May Day with militant slogans reflecting the conditions of the working people in their countries. But they do not forget the danger that the war, which has now become a world war, holds for the working people."

Not a single belligerent imperialist bloc can offer a people's solution to the war which would be in keeping with the interests of the popular masses and the interests of peace."

Already in a number of countries the sentiment is being voiced that the imperialist war is the affair of the imperialists and that the people's peace must be the affair of the working class and the people generally. The struggle for a people's peace signifies above all a consolidation of the forces of the working class in each country who are true champions of the interests of their own people."

Desert Heaped With Dead Near Tobruk

Fierce Battle Rages for Control of Africa Stronghold

WITH THE BRITISH GARRISON BESIEGED AT TOBRUK April 17 (Via Cairo and London; delayed) (UP).—The Australian and British defenders of Tobruk who have stood up against a battering ram of German and Italian tanks for six days have made the Axis siege of this desert stronghold a costly one for the enemy.

In those six days of constant struggle beneath a scorching African sun the British imperial forces have destroyed 43 German and Italian tanks, some of them big monsters, taken 1,500 prisoners and piled the sands outside Tobruk's ring of defenses with dead and dying German and Italian soldiers.

The Germans and Italians today launched their seventh big attack on Tobruk, only to be hurled back again after losing four German tanks, seven Italian infantry guns and 847 Italian prisoners, including 26 officers.

Furthermore at least 24 German planes have been shot out of the sky over Tobruk.

Today's attack began about 2 P.M. when 12 German heavy and "cruiser" tanks broke through the wire barricades of Tobruk's outer defenses from the direction of Acroma near the spot where British tanks and Australian infantry smashed through in January to seize Tobruk from Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Italian army.

This sector has borne the brunt of most of the Axis attacks during the past six days and the Germans apparently are trying to repeat the British tactics, believing that they can cut the semi-circular perimeter defenses in two and strike through to the fortress itself.

Capital Parley Urges Drive For Browder

(Continued from Page 1)

employment to Negroes, foreign born and Jews in both private industry and federal employment."

6. A resolution urging all organizations to support actively the Marcantonio anti-discrimination bill, the Gavan anti-Japanese bill and the Marcantonio resolution for the repeal of the Smith alien registration act.

7. A resolution condemning the "bomb" frame-up against Adolph Heller and Bernard Rush of the Philadelphia Workers School as "the Mooney case of World War II" and urging organizations to protest against the attempted frame-up.

"BILL OF DUTIES"
The conference also adopted a "bill of duties" calling on the American people to defend their civil liberties against attack. This "bill of duties" said in part:

"It shall be the duty of the people to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to require strict enforcement of the letter and spirit of the Bill of Rights, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments."

"And it shall be the duty of the people to defend the right to strike, to protect labor's right to organize and bargain collectively."

HOLD MASS RALLY
The conference concluded with a mass meeting this evening in the National Press Club Auditorium addressed by Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board; Clifford T. McAvoy, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare in New York City; and Harold Christoffel, President of the Allis-Chalmers local of the United Automobile Workers.

Labor Board Smith urged the people to defend their civil liberties "against those who for their private gain seek to lower the standard of living and to suppress the collective will of the masses in farm and factory, against those in the seats of government who are responsive not to the voice of the people, but to the commands of the privileged and the powerful."

Smith declared that the "enemies of civil liberties are powerful and ingenious. They cloak themselves in the mantle of patriotic propaganda, they threaten in the name of defense in order to hush the critical sense of the people."

McAvoy charged in his address that "a new inquisition is sweeping the United States today."

Nazis Call British Retreat a 'Route'

ZURICH, April 20 (UP).—The German radio, describing the British retreat in Greece as "a rout" at several points, said tonight that Stuka dive-bombers had destroyed an 8,000-ton ship in Greek waters and damaged two others in frustrating British evacuation plans. Five Bristol Blenheim bombers were shot down over the Greek frontiers Sunday morning, the Berlin radio said.

Claim Main Allied Line in Greece Remains Intact

ATHENS, April 20 (UP).—The Main Allied line "remains intact everywhere" and British-Greek forces, inflicting enormous casualties upon the elite of Adolf Hitler's shock troops, have slowed down the German advance in a savage rear-guard struggle, it was stated officially tonight.

The Germans, unable to pierce the Allied defenses or disrupt the British and Greek withdrawal to a new and shorter line, were said in eye-witness accounts from the front to be using parachute troops in a desperate effort to break through.

British Press Cries for More Tanks, Planes

Military Commentators 'Amazed' at Speed of Nazi Drives

LONDON, April 20 (UP).—Sunday newspapers today appealed for more tanks and planes to stem the onrush of the German military machine on the Balkan and North African fronts. Military writers expressed amazement at the mobility and striking power of the Panzer units.

They admitted that the Allies have been unable to provide an adequate defense against the type of warfare which carried the Axis armies in Libya 400 miles in little more than a week and is beating back the Anglo-Greek armies in Greece.

Field Marshal Baron George F. Milne, writing in the Sunday Chronicle, estimated that the German army now has 15 complete armored divisions of about 400 tanks each. These units, he said, include motorcycle reconnaissance squads, mobile workshops, Stuka bombers and motorized infantry, making each division independent.

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Duncan writing in the Sunday Graphic, called the Italo-German advance in Libya "bewildering" and one of the most spectacular military operations in history.

Scrutator, Sunday Times writer, commented on the inadequacy of air support to Allied troops in Greece.

"Britain needs plenty of aircraft to save Greece; plenty in North Africa to screen Egypt; plenty in Singapore to discourage Japan; plenty at home for all purposes of home and sea defense, and lastly plenty for increasing direct attacks on Germany," he said.

Why Bury Eire Aid Bill? Ask New York Irishmen

Irish Echo Protests Pigeonholing of Gavan Measure by Foreign Affairs Committee, Criticizes Irish-American Members

Irish Americans in New York are asking why the food-for-Ireland bill, introduced by Representative Joseph A. Gavan, New York Democrat, remains buried in the files of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The bill is aimed against the blockade of the Irish people, who are faced by a serious food famine. The Churchill-Roosevelt blockade is said by Irish-Americans to be designed to force the Irish people to abandon their neutrality and enter the war on Britain's side.

The bill requests the President to aid the Government of Eire to purchase, loan or lease food, clothing or other needed goods to the people of the southern 26 counties of Ireland under the Government of Eire. The bill has been in the Foreign Affairs committee for a month.

The Irish Echo of New York, points out in its current issue that bills to aid Finland and other countries get prompt attention.

"But a bill, calling for co-operation in any degree with the legitimate aims of the Irish people is as effectively buried as an Egyptian mummy," it adds.

The Echo declares that three prominent Irishmen, who "are almost exclusively active around St. Patrick's Day," are members of the Foreign Affairs committee.

"They appear to be doing nothing for the food-for-Ireland bill, the paper continues."

"Perhaps they do not realize that their political careers hang in the balance," the Echo warns.

55 Persons Dead In India 'Riots'

BOMBAY, April 20.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 314 wounded in clashes among Moslems and Hindus at Ahmedabad, 300 miles north of Bombay, it was announced here today. Earlier reports had put the dead at 22. No reports of the origin of the so-called "riots" were available.

The committee is scheduled to continue public hearings this week.

CIO of Boston Assails Vinson Anti-Strike Bill

Hits Measure as Weapon Against Militant Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, April 20.—The Greater Boston Industrial Union Council (CIO) at its last meeting denounced Representative Vinson's bill calling for a "cooling off period" before strikes and outlawing the closed shop.

"Nothing could be more destructive of national defense" than the Vinson proposals, said the council's resolution.

The CIO resolution also attacked the provision asking employers to fire workers whom they might accuse of advocating "the overthrow of government by force or violence."

"While declaring their support of national defense the delegates said that the above provision 'would only serve as a weapon against every militant worker, who advocated any change either in his employment or governmental policies which was distasteful to his employer.'"

A committee was authorized to arrange protests against the bill.

Report Split In Iron Guard

BERN, Switzerland, April 20.—The Hungarian radio today said Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania is battling the Iron Guard and has caused the execution of several members of the organization for carrying arms.

FDR Confers With Canadian Prime Minister

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 20.—President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King met together today in the Hudson Valley countryside. What took place between them at Roosevelt's family home was their secret.

"I'll have nothing to say, you know," King told reporters.

Brown Estate \$1.685

STANFORD, Conn., April 20.—Excluding insurance benefits to his widow the estate of Heywood Brown, newspaper columnist and former president of the American Newspaper Guild, was valued at \$1,685 at an inventory in Probate Court here.

Why Bury Eire Aid Bill? Ask New York Irishmen

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The Music Room Presents An American Opera on KEYNOTE RECORDS

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Invaded and War-Stricken Peoples See May Day as Blow to Both Sides

Appeals from All Lands Show Consolidation of Peace Forces

(Wireless to International News)
MOSCOW, April 20.—Information and reports received here from a number of countries reveal vigorous and well-planned activities in preparation for the celebration of May Day this year.

Manifestos and other material received reflect the peculiarities of the countries in which they are published and the specific problems confronting the people in each.

In belligerent countries the May Day declarations are vigorous indictments of the governments which have embroiled the people in war for imperialist conquest. The declarations call upon the working class to rally all the people around itself and to lead them out of the hell of this conflict.

FLAY BETRAYERS

In the occupied countries the treachery of the betrayers who were responsible for the loss of national independence is sharply exposed. The main May Day blow in these countries will be directed against those groups of the bourgeoisie that are accomplices of the occupiers.

In the non-belligerent capitalist states the ruling cliques that are striving to involve the people in the imperialist war are exposed. In the May Day appeals in these countries demands are raised in defense of the interests of the people against the consequences of the war, against political reaction and for democratic liberties.

Special demands are advanced on behalf of the young people and for the women, who suffer particularly from the war.

Regarding the international situation as a whole, the May Day appeals emphasize that the war has become a world war and that neither of the two imperialist blocs can offer the people a solution which would correspond to their own basic interests.

SPREAD OF WAR

The efforts of the two sides to preserve or establish their world domination are resulting only in the constant spread of the war and the extension of military operations to involve growing numbers of new countries, with more and more nations losing their independence and freedom, and with the war itself taking on a still more devastating character.

Mention is made in all the manifestos of an important and development characterizing the present situation of the labor movement—the consolidation of the workers during the past few months for struggle against the war, as for instance, in Great Britain and in other countries.

Another point stressed in the manifestos is that the resistance to national oppression is becoming more evident in the occupied countries and that peoples who have been attacked, as the Yugoslavs and the Greeks, are waging a just, defensive war.

At the same time the Chinese people are continuing their war for national emancipation and the movement against colonial enslavement in India and Syria is strengthening.

RAISE MASS SLOGANS

Proceeding from this it is presumed that May Day this year will be an extremely important further step in consolidating and mobilizing the forces of the working class and all the people.

Taking into account the specific situation in each given country, the appeals contain, in the main, the following slogans:

"Against imperialist war and the capitalist cliques which are responsible for the war and its spread;
"Against the enslavement of the people by the war machine;
"Against national oppression and colonial slavery;
"Against imposition of an imperialist peace."

USSR PEACE POLICY

Foremost among the slogans is the demand for a people's peace, for peace without enslaving other peoples, a peace based on guaran-

tees of national freedom for every nation, a peace based on fraternal collaboration between peoples.

Stress is laid on the independent peace policy of the Soviet Union, on its public declarations in favor of peoples who are defending their national independence, and who are called upon to rally around the land of Socialism.

All information received expresses solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Chinese people, as well as with the just war of the Yugoslav and Greek peoples who have become victims of imperialist aggression.

In this connection it is emphasized that—in contrast to the betrayal by capitalist cliques in a number of countries of the national interests of their own peoples—the working class comes forward as the consistent representative and the champion of the interests and the future of the nation.

Social Democracy is attacked in the columns of the workers' press for its betrayal of the interests of the workingclass and the people, for its active collaboration in establishing anti-democratic regimes in occupied countries, for its services to the interests of capitalism and its efforts to extend the war.

ESTABLISH UNITY

"In order to carry out its great, historical task," reads one of the May Day appeals, "the working class must rid itself completely of the influence and the guardianship of the Social Democratic traitors. It must establish the unity of its forces and rally around consistent revolutionary leadership, around the Communist Party."

All information at hand points to the conclusion that the keynote of May Day this year will be consolidation and all-round preparation of the forces of the working class of the forces of town and countryside, in a genuine people's front for the speedy termination of the war and for a people's peace, drawing support for this from the people's own forces, from genuine international proletarian solidarity, and solidarity with the great Land of Socialism.

Noted Cubans Issue Call for Struggle to Free Earl Browder

See Imprisonment of Communist Leader as Typical "Justice" of War Government; Link Browder's Name with Mooney, Vanzetti, McNamara

(By International News)

HAVANA, Cuba, April 20.—A recent meeting of the Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners issued an important call to the people of Cuba to work for the freedom of the tireless, continental fighter, Earl Browder.

Signing the call were prominent Cuban progressives, youth, trade unionists, students, and anti-imperialist fighters, among them Julio Rodriguez of the Workers' Federation of Havana Province, Luis Rey of the Motormen and Conductors' Union, Jorge Bernello of the Youth Group of the People and the Brotherhood of Cuban Youth and Alberto Bahamonde of the Committee to Keep Cuba Out of the War.

The call adopted by the meeting reads:

"The tribunals of the United States have just confirmed the four year sentence imposed upon Earl Browder, leader of the American people. The legal reason used is a passport technical irregularity."

"But an impartial analysis of all facts reveals that in Earl Browder's trial the most reactionary forces operated, forces which threaten North American democracy. Those whom P'd's Roosevelt once called 'economic royalists' and who at one time or another obtained sentences against Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and McNamara, have today acted against Browder as a 'warning' to the American people whose honest defender and magnificent spokesman Browder has ever been."

"The Committee for the Liberty of Political Prisoners in America considers that the democratic cause is one and indivisible, and in Earl Browder's sentence it has sustained a grave affliction. Browder, Priestes and Albini Campos are expressions of a single problem—the attack upon democratic guarantees, hidden at times under the cloak of 'defense of democracy.'"

"This committee agrees with the opinion of the people of North America, of the large and eminent group of professors, intellectuals and artists headed by Franz Boas, the wise teacher of the University of Columbia, who consider the freedom of Browder a cause for which all democrats and real liberals are obliged to struggle, no matter of what ideological color they are."

"In calling the workers, progressive organizations and Cuban people to second our effort in obtaining Browder's freedom, we believe we are working against those dark forces that seek to undermine N. American democracy and whom Jose Marti denounced at the time of the assassination of the Chicago martyr."

"Earl Browder has been sentenced because he opposed the war aims of those who wish to win profits at the expense of the blood of the youth, because he demanded the rights of the American workers for a decent life, because he fought against the discrimination of the Negro people."

"His cause is our very own."

TWU Urges Sick Leave As Mayor Hits Union

LaGuardia Uses Hoary Open Shop Argument Against Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate Print No. 2919, the bill which provides that employees on the New York city-owned transit lines receive annual sick leave of twelve days with full pay," Quill wrote.

"The bill is identical in its legislation with similar legislation sponsored by the Transport Workers Union during the legislative sessions of 1936, 1938 and 1939 and is supported both by CIO and A.F. of L."

HAS POWER

"It is not because the New York City Board of Transportation lacks power to make reasonable sick leave provision for its employees that such legislation is needed. On the contrary, the Board has ample power to do that and much more. But it consists of men who have no disposition to be reasonable with its employees. It therefore becomes necessary to go over their heads for just treatment."

Quill further charged that the Board's action last Friday in voting a sick leave provision for the men was "an obvious effort to discourage" the Governor from signing the bill now before him. The sick leave concession adopted by the Board, he noted, was only discretionary while the bill would make it mandatory.

"The bill is so much more just in its provisions and certain in its operations that the Board resolution cannot be regarded as a substitute," he added.

Tomorrow, the union will begin its drive to acquaint the public fully with the issues on the subway lines with the distribution of 1,000,000 copies of a union pamphlet. The statement of CIO President Philip Murray demanding renewal of collective bargaining agreements will be widely broadcast by the union through literature, speeches and over the radio.

New Wright Pamphlet Flays Browder Jail

(Continued from Page 1)

think of at present, that of Earl Browder's conviction is the most urgent and pressing, the one that merits our immediate attention. We must fight this assault by making known to all those who will listen, what the Communists stand for, and why they are hated by those who rule, by those who have brought the world to war and disaster.

"If these in high places, those who have made infamous the phrase, 'The Forgotten Man,' can send Earl Browder to prison on a vague and hair-splitting legal charge—a charge which, if pressed against the wealthy class of this country, would lodge them all behind steel bars!—then it means that Earl Browder's conviction is the signal for an assault against all honest men and all labor."

"The attack upon Earl Browder is an attack upon all of us. This, I feel, is the attitude that every labor-conscious person in America should take."

"I wish I knew how to do more and could give more."

FORD FOREWORD

Ford's foreword says in full: "It is a privilege for me to share the deep appreciation, pride, and happiness of my people at the literary heights attained by Richard Wright. His achievements in the field of creative writing are, indeed, examples of the cultural genius of the Negro people."

"In bringing before the vast American public the plight of the Negro people, Wright has done a great service not only for his own people but for labor and the country as a whole. His writing has demonstrated, for all to see, the constructive potentialities present within the Negro people, and the necessity for releasing those potentialities from the fetters of capitalism."

"Wright rightly deserves his place in American letters as one of the foremost artists of our day. The working class and Negro and white Americans everywhere will rejoice that he identifies himself with the aspirations of his people. His work is an inspiration to thousands of young artists who are struggling to contribute to the treasure-house of American literature."

"Bright and Morning Star" is a moving story of courageous and devoted work of Negro and white Communists in the deep South in behalf of the wretchedly exploited sharecroppers. It contains a love theme, and packs a wallop against the lynch law which hounds the Negro people with an unbelievable

brutality. In a particularly dramatic characterization, it shows the fortitude and integrity of Negro womanhood.

The pamphlet is bound in a yellow and black cover, sells for 15 cents, and can be obtained at Workers bookshops, and in bulk from International Publishers, 301 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Negroes' Victory Over Bus Lines Has History

By Eugene Gordon

For the first time in New York's history there soon will be Negroes employed as drivers, conductors and mechanics by the Fifth Ave. Bus Co. and the New York City Omnibus Corp. An agreement to this effect (as reported in the Sunday Worker yesterday) was signed April 19 by the bus companies and by the United Negro Bus Association.

The United Negro Bus Association is the permanent organization that grew out of the United Negro Bus Strike Committee. Its purpose hereafter will be to consolidate employment gains already made and to extend them into the fields of the rapid transit system and the public utilities.

The fight for the right of Negroes to jobs with the bus companies began several years ago. It was never successful, because it was never so well organized or so well led as the one just ended. This recent fight was well organized and well led in the sense especially that the leadership saw the necessity of allying itself with organized trade-unionism.

Two days after the CIO Transport Workers Union had called out the bus drivers for wage increases and better working conditions the National Negro Congress, through Hope Stevens, president of the Manhattan Council, sent a letter to John A. Ritchie, chairman of the board of directors of both bus companies, calling attention to the companies' Jim-crow policy and pledging support to the white strikers.

The Congress sent letters also to Michael Quill, international president of the TWU, and Austin Hogan, head of the New York City local. Mr. Ritchie and his associates must have been amazed and disturbed at this show of solidarity between the unionized and striking bus drivers and the Negro people of Harlem. If this sort of thing kept up it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the companies long

to continue declaring to delegations from Harlem that Negroes had never been hired and never would be. The bus companies went so far as to tell job-seeking delegations that the Transport Workers Union was to blame for the absence of Negro bus drivers and conductors. Some people believed it. They attacked the TWU.

The clear-headed and far-sighted policy of the National Negro Congress went a long way toward winning the people to cooperation with the union and the union to cooperation with the people.

At a mass meeting of 2,000 persons in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, following the settlement of the bus drivers' strike, Maurice Forge, editor of the "Transport Bulletin" and personal representative of Michael Quill, declared that the TWU supported the Negro people in their fight for jobs on the buses.

"The TWU cannot be charged with discrimination in the hiring of Negroes," because the union does not hire any workers, either Negro or white," Forge said. "The companies would like to have you believe that the union is responsible for the fact that Negroes are not hired, but that is a lie."

In subsequent mass meetings many thousands of Negro people saw that their fight against the bus companies for jobs was getting the support of union-conscious whites.

The fact that the fight has been won will mean more in uniting and organizing Harlem for further such ventures than a thousand delegations minus organized backing.

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Moe Annenberg's Fake Bomb Plot Didn't Keep Him From Jail, but Frameup Sticks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Saul C. Waldbaum, Louis McCabe and Francis Fisher Kane, attorneys for Adolph Heller and Bernard Rush, convicted in a "bomb" frame-up case, yesterday filed a motion for a new trial.

In this plot, in which someone planted a bomb in the Workers School in order to discredit an anti-war, pro-labor institution, a number of leading characters appear.

There is Moe Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, a self-confessed and sentenced dodger, who sought to evade payment to the government of \$5,000,000; there is William Randolph Hearst, whose anti-people's record hardly needs elaboration; there is Judge Curtis Bok, a "Roosevelt liberal," whose red-baiting speech in Common Pleas Court was followed by a guilty verdict; and there is Lieutenant Albert Granitz, who laid a Dies raid on the offices of the Communist Party here last year in company with Lieutenant James J. Pyke of the New York Police Department.

The case is almost a year old, the bomb having been planted and mysteriously "discovered" on June 24, 1940.

RED-BAITING PUBLISHER

Let us consider Moe Annenberg first. King of race-track tipsters, he found himself last June about to be convicted of withholding from the government more than \$5,000,000.

Following man's court battles, Annenberg was scheduled for sentence on July 1, 1940.

How to appear a "hero," and create an atmosphere in which he might get a suspended sentence was his problem.

His newspaper manufactured a fake "bomb-plot" at Convention Hall on June 27 last year and there was an attempt to tie this story to the frame-up at the Workers School of June 24 only three days before.

The Convention Hall plot was declared a hoax and exposed as false by two Mayors and finally by the police departments of two of America's leading cities.

On June 27, simultaneously with Hearst's columnist Paul Mallon of the New York Journal-American, Moe Annenberg's Inquirer hatches an "alleged bomb-plot" by "radicals" which was supposed to blow up the Republican National Convention then meeting at Convention Hall in Philadelphia.

He ran the story through all editions, although all other Philadelphia papers branded it a fake from the start.

Annenberg's story, and Mallon's too, told of eight bombs being found, of people being arrested, of a mysterious headquarters of "kill-

ers." His stories credit the police, apparently without their objections, as his authority for his statements. Annenberg's Inquirer was diverting attention from his own case.

WEAVE FAIRY TALE

"Two men were known to have been arrested for their part in the mass murder attempt, while at least six others are under momentary police surveillance. . . . There was, of course, not a grain of truth in this."

Later this paragraph appears: "One detective performed his task so efficiently that he was one of those designated by his 'comrades' (Annenberg's quotation marks) to place the bombs. To escape and tip off his superiors he feigned illness so well that the other parties to the plot rushed him to hospital. From there he notified his headquarters."

The Inquirer story goes on to say that "a few minutes later detectives raided the headquarters of the killers and several of those who conceived the plan of political mass murder were captured on the spot."

To link the two bomb plots together, Annenberg ends his story with the distorted details of the Heller-Rush frame-up.

Following is what was said by authorities about the Inquirer story, manufactured to make people forget who Annenberg really is:

Mayor Lombard of Philadelphia: "No bombs were found at Convention Hall. The reports are absolutely false."

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI: "We know of no bomb plot connected, directly or indirectly, with the Republican National Convention."

District Attorney Kelley of Philadelphia: "There is no truth to the story."

Chief of County Detectives Connelly: "Entirely unfounded."

Public Safety Director Malone: "I give you my word there is not a bit of truth in the story. If anyone can prove there is I will quit my job."

Assistant Public Safety Director Miller: "I was at the Convention every day. No bombs were found there. That is absolute and positive. I heard the rumors, and an investigation was made and the rumors proved false. I emphatically repeat, No bombs were found at or near Convention Hall."

Superintendent of Police Suttin: "Just another of these stupid wild rumors."

Captain of Detectives Karns: "I was ordered to make an investigation of the rumor. I did. It was all a fake."

In spite of all these denials, no effort was made by the police to bring the Inquirer to account for its manufactured hysteria and fake-

However, these statements did not deter Police Commissioner Valentine of New York, Lieutenant Pyke's superior, from trying to tie the attempted frame-up at Convention Hall and the frame-up at the Workers School to the tragic and very real bombing at the New York World's Fair on July 4.

The New York press reported that Valentine told more than 600 New York police that there was an attempted bombing at Convention Hall in Philadelphia even after the story manufactured by the Inquirer had been branded a wholesale fabrication.

In protest against this move to convict two innocent men on these trumped-up and invented plots, Josephine Truslow Adams, distinguished chairman of the Committee for People's Rights, protested directly to Mayor LaGuardia.

LaGuardia and Valentine sent Miss Adams the following wire on July 12, 1940:

MAYOR'S ANSWER

"Telegram received. In reply I am assured by Commissioner Valentine that he made no statement directly or even suggesting that bombs were found in the Convention Hall. Apparently he has been misquoted or what he said was misrepresented. As to Lt. Pyke he was sent to Philadelphia at the direct request of your Department of Public Safety. Your version of the bomb found is substantially in accordance with the record here. I want to make it clear that Police Lt. Pyke of the New York City Police Department went to Philadelphia at the direct request of your own Police Department. Let me know if I can be of any further service."

The wire is signed by the Mayor of New York City.

Lt. Pyke entered the case, LaGuardia stated, at the request of the Philadelphia police. Why? Why did the Philadelphia police send for this man whose record as a bomb expert and as the man who had worked in an unsavory anti-union capacity with the New York police for years?

Why did they send for him just before the bomb was planted in the Workers School?

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

It was also revealed in a habeas corpus hearing before Judge Flood here that Lt. Pyke had been in Philadelphia several days before the bomb was so mysteriously "discovered" in the Workers School.

Lt. Albert Granitz, head of the local Radical Squad, testified that for several days he had been watching the Workers School.

It is a strange coincidence that the New York expert on bombs should be in Philadelphia just when

planted bombs begin to appear all over the place.

Neither at the early hearing or at the trial concluded this week was it explained why Pyke had been asked to come to Philadelphia. When Pyke was asked by newspaper men what he was doing in Philadelphia he refused to answer. He told reporters they could "print anything they like."

There is another angle to this frame-up.

This concerns the alleged information which led to the examination of the building in which the bomb was planted.

At the first hearing Lt. Granitz testified, when asked how they happened to go to the school: "Lt. Brown received some information that some explosives were concealed or held at the premises of 1215 Walnut St." (The Workers School headquarters.)

However, at the trial in Common Pleas court this week Granitz testified under oath that he received "an anonymous telephone call."

Which story is true?

DIDN'T TRACE CALL

Saul C. Waldbaum, attorney for the defendants, in his summation to the jury, wanted to know why the "mysterious call" had not been traced. To this the police made no answer, just as they made no answer to the numerous requests that the planted "bomb" be traced to discover the true culprit.

During the investigation of the School building made by Pyke and a fire marshal who was leading the "investigation" allegedly to discover fire hazards, Lt. Pyke was left alone in a public ante-room to the ladies room for five minutes.

After the entire building had been examined and the party finally came to this room, Gallagher, the fire marshal, suddenly wanted to see one of the upstairs rooms again and left with Rush, who was showing him around.

When they left the room no bomb had been discovered, but when they returned, presto, a bomb appeared.

Even after all the statements denying a bomb plot at Convention Hall, Moe Annenberg's paper tried again to take the New York Police Commissioner's statement and start a red-scare all over again. His paper ran a headline which stated "Governor James Was Endangered at GOP Convention."

Such are the makings for this crude plot: a publisher of a red-baiting paper confronted with a sentence for a \$5,000,000 tax evasion invents bomb-plots against innocent people which are proven fakes. His attempt to turn the spotlight of public opinion from his falls and he is sent to jail for 3 years, yet the bomb-frame-up against Heller and Rush continues.

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Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

DEBS AND RAILROAD UNIONISM

THERE is no name connected with the history of railroad labor in the past 80 years more cherished by railroad men than that of Eugene V. Debs. Few, if any, old-timers are still living and working on the railroads who were associated with Debs and the great American Railroad Union of 1894. But the memory and tradition of Debs, his efforts to unite the railroad workers, his political ideas and the things he stood for—his militant leadership of railroad labor from the time he joined the Firemen's Brotherhood in the early 70's, still linger in the minds of thousands of railroad men to this day. When the history of railroad unionism is written by some competent historian of the future Socialist America, the name, deeds, inspiration and contributions of Debs will be a luminous chapter in the whole long bitter struggle.

Whatever may be said about the American Railway Union (ARU), it remains an epic in the long line of fights for unity, better wages and working conditions for the men who labor on the railroads. Just as in the more recent strikes and struggles led by militant union leaders to unite the American workers paved the way for the modern industrial union and the CIO, so Debs' ARU in its early period instilled the idea of unity in the minds of the railroad workers. Every name that a corrupt capitalist press could conjure up was hurled at Debs and his militant ARU, as today the same press snarls and barks for its masters at Bridges, Lewis, Murray, Curran, Quill—and the entire embattled labor movement of the U. S. A.

Debs and Unity of Action

Debs was the first to raise the issue of closer cooperation, co-ordinated effort and unity of action for better conditions among all classes of railroad workers. The idea swept the rails from coast to coast bringing into the ranks of the ARU everyone from locomotive engineer to section-hand. Under Debs' leadership hundreds of thousands of railroaders became acutely aware of the futility of separation by craft in comparison with the vital basis for unity—to wit: the exploitation of all railroaders of every craft on every railroad in the country. United in an industrial union, the ravages of long hours, low wages, high prices and huge profits for the Wall Street railroad bankers could be successfully combated. Craft bargaining at the expense of other crafts in the same industry, enslaves and defeats every craft said Debs—and railroad history sustains his contention.

Divide and Rule

"Divide and rule" is an old axiom known to every tyranny in history. And the axiom is just as well known today to the tyrants of monopoly capitalism as it was to the masters of the Ancient Roman Empire. Twenty-one unions in one industry are 21 times as easy for the railroad bankers to bamboozle, corrupt and defeat as one strong industrial organization. And how well it is succeeding, Brother—at OUR EXPENSE! The steel workers—with one union—get 10 cents an hour increase by united militant action. Over \$200.00 per man added to their yearly pay-checks. And the leadership of our 21 craft unions don't even have enough gumption to unite on vacations—let alone a long overdue drive for a substantial pay increase. While they continue their juvenile jockeying for "favors," the railroad bankers wax rich and arrogant.

Railroads Next on Order of Business

That there is going to be a drastic change soon is known in every railroad shop and shanty in America. It is feared by the Association of American Railroads who see our industry is next on the order of business of the labor movement for higher wages.

Two things are certain:

First: United, militant action must be achieved at once.
Second: The pussy-footing union leadership that now blights railroad unionism will go the way of Homer Martin and his kind. In New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Frisco the rumblings of righteous indignation at the do-nothing policy of our Union Chiefs are mounting—and these same chiefs will be pushed aside by their membership in the coming struggles on the railroads if they don't heed the demands of their membership—and act.

This is an era of lightning changes and improvements on the railroads. Diesel power is more power at less cost—and knocks off jobs by the thousands while the Railroad Labor Chiefs twiddle their thumbs—too servile to fight for any share in the improvement. The "push-button" system of train operation, hump switching, longer freights—all these changes are piling up the chips for the bankers and they are rapidly eliminating from the industry a large section of railroad labor as well. These "Panzer-division" destruction of jobs play no favorites as to craft. They take their toll of the whole 21 with complete impartiality. One million railroaders of 1941 do the work two million did in 1921.

Debs' Idea—Then and Now

Debs was the greatest pioneer in industrial union organization on the railroads. His ARU was beaten—it had few allies and no equals—but his argument for the dire need for unity in railroad unionism is as true in 1941 as in 1894. The job still remains to be done. The building of a powerful national industrial railroad federation, uniting the million workers of all 21 crafts in a fight for higher wages and better conditions, is the need of the hour on the American railroads. Today the CIO has powerful industrial unions in the great basic industries—and would support such organization on the railroads. The workers in the CIO no doubt marvel with a sort of scornful pity at our pre-1894 railroad unionism, with the bulk of railroad labor the lowest-paid of workers in any basic industry in the country—a sort of Little Orphan Annie in the Labor Movement! And yet—with all our organizational sins upon our heads—there is a long and honorable tradition of struggle on the railroads. In the coming months this column will set forth the seething, growing opinions and ideas of railroad labor for bringing these honorable traditions into organizational life.

"Blood, Sweat and Tears" may be a good enough slogan for high-salaried, war-mongering railroad union chiefs who cannot even wheedle out a two weeks' vacation for their members. But it won't do for the CIO, nor the militant sections of the AFL. And it won't do for the labor, again haunted by the spectre of war, low wages and high prices—and with the strong, clear tradition of a great industrial union on the railroads of Eugene V. Debs.

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Worker
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Brooklyn, N. Y.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:
I am now in the hospital recuperating from the loss of the index finger of my left hand. The worst of it is that I am left-handed.

Metal
Trades

The accident occurred while working in a machine shop. I work a power press for \$14.00 a week. Mind you, the \$14.00 is one or two dollars higher than what the other workers get. We have three years experience on these machines so don't you think we rate more pay?

The speed up in our shop is terrific. The foreman, production manager, boss, his son and the salesmen all do their bit to speed us up. No talking, singing or whistling allowed. We are not even permitted to go to the men's room when necessary. We are not permitted to smoke.

The machines are crammed together, thus making it harder for us to work. Some of the foot-presses have no guards. On my power press the makeshift iron strips that acted as a guard were no damn good because each operation made it necessary to put my hand around what was supposed to be a guard and directly under the die. When the machine repeated well, what chance did I have. When you have to operate 2,000 times an hour, 16,000 times a day, 80,000 times a week you can just imagine how we feel.

HAPPENS EVERY DAY

Is this an unusual incident? Am I magnifying the situation? No! This happens every day in our shops. I'll send some statistics on this when I'm back at the union and able to get around.

Yes, I belong to a union. Local 1234, URMWA. Quite a few things have retarded progress in this local, but the leadership is progressive and we have an active militant rank and file. We are on our way to eliminate low wages, speed up and hazards.

Somewhere in the Daily Worker, I read of the Electric Eye Safety Beams used on all power presses in the Soviet Union. As long as the hand remains under the eye, the electric eye beam is broken and the machine will not work. Before I left for the hospital, the workers were told about this eye beam and we also intend telling every other worker in a Local 1234 shop.

MACHINIST

Cab Drivers
Need Help in
Hack Court

Bronx, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:
While pushing my hack along the avenue the other day, a private car cut in front and a voice cried, "Pull over, hack inspectors!" Two husky representatives of the law got out of their car and came menacingly towards me. My passenger paid his fare and scrambled. "Give us the license," said the Law. A few days later I am sitting in the Hack Bureau of the Police Department.

Hack
Drivers

There are a lot of drivers here. On the left of the room are the benches for the hack inspectors, private agents and other representatives of the employers.

In front is a judge's bench with a police stenographer. A police captain sits on the bench. The business of the "court" drones on. Where are the representatives of the drivers? There are none. Police Department is the Judge, Jury and Prosecutor. My name is called and I step up and hand over my hack license to the police attendant.

The cop who gave me the summons stands on my right. The police captain states, "You are charged with smoking a cigaret while driving your cab. (Article 8, Chapter 14, Section 90 of the code of ordinances of the City of New York.) How do you plead? Guilty or not guilty? I throw myself on the mercy of the court and cry out "guilty."

A brief interval while the captain looks up the record. Maybe I did the same thing in 1928. Nope. Record O.K. "You are suspended for one day," says the law. Where are the representatives of the drivers? The Transport Workers Union's petition to the City Council provides for the creation of a taxi advisory council in the hack bureau.

The Reason Building Supers
Have No Union Protection

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Department:

There are about 30,000 of us members of Local 32-B, Building Service Employees Union, who are working in apartment buildings. There are also many thousands who are not members of the union. The reason for these thousands not being members is due to the fact that Mr. Bambrick, our president, is on trial for alleged forgery and theft, stealing union funds. The owners and managers have enforced methods of discouraging all their employees from joining any union.

Building
Service

Their agents, those in charge of the building are always urging their superintendents to remove slowly but surely all those who belong to the union. If they complain then they are told the reason for dismissal is because of inefficiency on the part of the super.

If the super does not comply with the secret order then they too are discharged for inefficiency. Once discharged, these men are not able to get any references from their former employers. So that makes it pretty hard for them to get work. Because of this scare, the supers of these large houses are afraid to join the union. In 1937 there were many supers in the union now there are none. When the real estate managers found out about the supers joining the union, they fired them.

At about this time the real estate companies started a new dodge advising all their superintendents to become members of their club which was already functioning under the name of Supt. Association Club, 225 West 34th St. This club is a cover-up and is managed by the real estate companies who head the outfit.

HOW IT WORKS

These managers and agents all work together at their so-called club and when vacancies occur, in any building, especially on the East Side, they make sure that the agents of the building do not advertise in the press for a new super. This club acts as an agency and they select men from among their supers who are willing to accept the job. If it is a good job, they accept it and make the supers pay a high fee. If the men don't want to pay this high fee they are out in the cold.

This has been going on for a long time. How can an honest man hold his job and earn an honest living when such things are permitted to go on? And then some supers hire their own men and make them pay a high fee.

So the only alternative we have is to appeal to the workers. We ask your help.

The Building Service Union is aware of our demands to the real estate companies.

1.—We demand union recognition. We would prefer to swing to the CIO.

2.—We demand 8 hour day and 8 hour night shift. (In many places we work from 9 to 13 hours on the night shift.)

3.—We demand a \$25 week salary in place of the 1/4 monthly now enforced.

4.—We demand two weeks vacation as agreed, not one week as given last year.

Let us all join hands together. We ask your support. Please help us. BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Union Veteran Nails Some
Red-Baiting Distortions

[The following article is reprinted from the March 31 issue of the Morning Freiheit and appears in these columns at the request of the members of the Union involved.]

In the bulletin of the Grocery and Dairy Workers Union, the "333 News," which is filled with red-baiting and such stories in keeping with the "Forward" mentality of the editors of the magazine, there is an article by Mr. Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades.

In this article, which is his interpretation of the history of the Grocery Clerks Union, there is a reference to a meeting held by the Union and supposedly attended by Mr. Shiplakoff, late Secretary of the UHT. Using the benevolent mantle of Mr. Shiplakoff as cloak under which to hide his reactionary and red-baiting venom, Mr. Feinstein then proceeds to completely disregard the elementary principles of truth and distorts the history of our Union. These distortions must be clarified.

I have been a member of the Union for the last 27 years and I can state emphatically that Mr. Shiplakoff never attended any of our meetings and any claim that he did is false. The truth is that even when Mr. Fine was Union Manager, and Feinstein was his assistant they too, came very rarely to our meetings. However, they were kind enough to provide us with organizers who were administration-controlled and who did not reflect any democratic choice. Mr. Feinstein will remember that it was in 1923 that the "Forward" was constrained to publish in a headline the warning to our union: "Beware of this man!" The man against whom the Forward warned was Goldberg, ex-president of the Barbers' Union, who subsequently embezzled the funds of our Union. It was Mr. Feinstein, himself and Mr. Guskin who sent Goldberg into our Union to be our unwanted dictator. It was Mr. Feinstein who also sent in Lee Sachs, a Brodsky, A. Rothman, Stages Goldofsky, . . . all administration-controlled and hand-picked who did nothing to help build our Union, to help organize the unorganized in our industry.

In 1925, however, fed up with the reactionary and dictatorial methods used by the Administration, the clerks of our Union decided to have a truly representative and democratic union. In order to achieve this goal it was essential to have organizers from among the actual membership representing the interests of the rank and file clerks, and not any officials sent in hand-picked by the reactionary officialdom of the United Hebrew Trades.

The Clerks' Union thereupon began to grow and showed great promise towards becoming a truly progressive and democratic organization. This was too much for the "Forward"-minded administration, and accordingly I and two other delegates were expelled from the United Hebrew Trades. Mr. Feinstein, uncertain as to the support for this move, came to our meeting to obtain approval for this reactionary and anti-union step.

And whom did he bring? He brought Bill Schneider, then president of the Teamsters Local No. 138, who was later shot. He also brought his henchman, Sam Shore, who is now in the penitentiary for racketeering. He brought with him also twelve other "worthies" who

Grocery
Clerks

were going to convince the members of the justice of our expulsion. The only trouble was that our membership was not frightened by his fascist methods. True, many of the honest rank-and-file members were badly beaten up, but Mr. Feinstein and his gang of thugs were arrested by the police. The only effect of his methods was to arouse the entire membership into an overwhelming rejection of his proposals and for complete support for the progressive leadership. This was on August 3, 1927, as Mr. Feinstein can well remember.

From that date on began a new page in the history of our Union. Expelled from the United Hebrew Trades, expelled from the A. F. of L., we remained an independent union with a "Forward"-controlled opposition.

We began to build a union truly for workers, a union where a worker could speak freely and think independently. Brother Feinstein began to issue injunctions against us, bring pressure against us, but these devices could not throttle the aspirations of the clerks for a union free from the reactionary control of the "Forward" dictatorship.

This, Mr. Feinstein, is the true history of the Grocery Clerks Union and not the fairy tale in the "333 News."

Now a few words to the president of our International Union, Brother Wolchock: Brother Wolchock knows who were the Sadovskys, the Rotbergs, the Bosers, the Willie Hochmans, etc. Brother Wolchock knows also who were the Vekkers, the Treibshays, the Yale Stuarts, the Kanofskys, the Glucks, and the Rappaports. You cannot justify your charge in the News that the latter group were disreputable. If there were any among the progressives who were opportunists, these were quickly expelled. But it was precisely these expelled renegades whom Brother Wolchock collected and reestablished as leaders of our local. Was this just?

And now Brother Kudich, manager of our Local: Why don't the progressives of our Local suit him? I am certain that he cannot give an honest answer to this question. The fact is that these progressives are the last in the union to get jobs; they get less than the average pay; if they get a job they get those that pay the least. Brother Kudich, instead has given jobs to hand-picked favorites who have exploited the union for personal or political ambitions. Towards those clerks who look toward the union for security, protection and organization, Brother Kudich regards with disfavour.

What happened? Reinstatement, of course. The boss recognized that an unjust firing was serving as a rallying point for the workers and, rather than risk an out and out showdown, elected to rehire the man who had been fired.

It strikes me as evidence of progress that efforts to start a gang fight between different nationalities flamed in the same locality, and among the same men, where such things have so often occurred.

Yours truly,
LONGSHOREMAN.

There is only this bad feature to our friendship. Although he is a nice man, and I like him, yet, there is something wrong. I am still getting the same \$17 per week for 70 hours work. And when it is necessary to put in an extra six hours work (because another worker takes sick), I am selected for the extra job. But do I get time and half pay? I should say not. I don't get paid at all for the extra hours work. The boss sort of thinks that it is a special privilege to put in a few extra hours of work (why get paid for it?)

And so I am beginning to think that although my boss gives the impression of being a nice fellow, we can never be friends, because he is too greedy and selfish, and acts like every other boss. And that I, like every other worker today, will be compelled to look to the Union for the improvement of my conditions.

Why Men Go Mad Under
The Speed-Up System

Bendix, N. J.

Workers Correspondence Department:

The Workers Correspondence Department has asked for stories of the speedup which has been introduced in industry under the "defense" program. Here are two examples of speedup, one of which caused a death and a serious injury to workers and the other the mental breakdown of a worker and the destruction of a \$150,000 worth of equipment.

In the early edition of Monday's Newark Evening News the enclosed article tells of carbon tetrachloride poisoning causing the death of one and injuring another worker because of "new and untried methods" to speed up production. This story rated a two-column headline on page 2 of the early edition but didn't appear in the later edition.

The second story occurred at the plant where I work, Bendix Aviation Corp. A worker, Don Converse, went berserk and smashed \$150,000 worth of delicate instruments. According to New York newspapers he "couldn't stand the noise of the factory." The Bergen County newspaper always proudly mentions the fact that the Bendix plant is working 24 hours a day, seven days a week on defense orders. Somehow they never think it worth while mentioning that this is on a two shift a day instead of the three shifts a day usual in such cases. This means the day shift works a regular shift of ten hours a day, six days a week with some departments working as high as 14 hours and some men work seven days a week for 77 or more hours a week. The night shift, on which Converse was employed, works 12 hours a night, five nights a week. Inspectors such as Converse work six and sometimes seven nights a week. The pay rates, per hour, are lower than almost anywhere in even this industry which are in turn lower than similar work in the auto industry. The Bendix plant in South Bend, Ind., which has been organized by the CIO pays 40 cents an hour higher for some kinds of work.

Last December a company union was set up which "won" a general seven and one-half per cent increase in pay. Bendix made nine million dollars in 1940, an increase of 106 per cent over 1939. For just January and February of this year they made three million dollars. At the present time they have a backlog of three million dollars in orders.

BENDIX SPEED-UP

The Bendix speed-up system is used here in which bonuses are paid for certain production rates. Lately there has been constant tension and bickering because the rates of production necessary to earn the bonuses have been skyrocketing.

There have been dozens of accidents causing loss of fingers, injuries to eyes, etc., and almost every man stays home one or two days a month on account of illness or just to get some rest.

When a man asks for a raise in pay he's told: "Look at all the hours you can put in" and "You're a young fellow yet, you can't expect to get as much as an experienced man," or "You're an old man. There are dozens of young fellows who would be glad to have your place."

If the FBI wants to investigate "sabotage of defense" they could figure out what caused the Converse case by learning working conditions at Bendix. If Converse had home troubles in addition there are not much wonder. They might also learn why there are so many accidents and loss of skilled men and why there is such a shortage of skilled men in some plants.

But I guess that's too much to expect. The CIO distributed leaflets here about two months ago. I'd say the men and the time were ripe for an organizing campaign here. There are about 5,000 people working here. On the walls all over the shop the men write "We want more pay" and "We need a good union." A strong organizing campaign by the CIO should help us get it. A BENDIX WORKER.

Worker and Boss 'Pals,'
But There's a Hitch...

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Department:

Me and my boss have become (almost) pals. Unlike the rest of my fellow workers in the shop, my boss considers me, sort of a man that understands events, and who's opinions he seems to value. In recent weeks he has approached me on a number of occasions with questions such as, "Are you in agreement with the policy of Hitler?" Do you think that he is working for the interests of the German people?"

As a class conscious worker I have been very frank and honest with my boss and told him that although I am German, I am primarily a worker, and despise and hate everything Hitler stands for, and will do everything I possibly can to destroy Hitler not only in Germany, but all would be Hitler's in our own U.S.A. My boss who is Jewish was rather elated about this, and as a result of this discussion, we created an amicable relationship.

BUT...

There is only this bad feature to our friendship. Although he is a nice man, and I like him, yet, there is something wrong. I am still getting the same \$17 per week for 70 hours work. And when it is necessary to put in an extra six hours work (because another worker takes sick), I am selected for the extra job. But do I get time and half pay? I should say not. I don't get paid at all for the extra hours work. The boss sort of thinks that it is a special privilege to put in a few extra hours of work (why get paid for it?)

And so I am beginning to think that although my boss gives the impression of being a nice fellow, we can never be friends, because he is too greedy and selfish, and acts like every other boss. And that I, like every other worker today, will be compelled to look to the Union for the improvement of my conditions.

FIVE LAUNDRY GIRLS

Workers Correspondence Dept.:
We in our shop read an article on the Laundry Workers in the Daily Worker. We sent letters to the Daily Mirror and Daily News about some of the rotten things pulled by the Amalgamated. But they wouldn't print it. They always praise Hillman. But they don't know the truth.

Mr. Morris who wrote the article in your paper hit the nail on the head. He must have a relative working in the laundry. We are plenty disgusted but we are afraid. Soon we won't be, and we want Mike Coleman back too.



N. Y. CIO Council Tells Congressmen: 'Defeat Vinson Bill'

Places Strike Blame on Employers

Raps Government Policy of Contracts to Labor Act Violators

Charging that the Vinson anti-strike bill now pending in Congress is "destructive of the fundamentals of democracy," the Greater New York Industrial Union Council yesterday made public a letter to all New York representatives urging they oppose the measure.

The bill (H.R. 4139) denies workers in non-union plants the right to seek a union shop and "grants special privileges to the anti-union employer," the letter added.

The Council, which represents more than 400,000 CIO workers in the local area, recently adopted a resolution on the bill in which responsibility for current defense strikes were laid at the door of anti-union employers.

Most of the recent strikes, the resolution charged, were due to the "mistaken policy" of awarding large defense contracts to violators of the National Labor Relations Act. The resolution, incorporated in the letter, follows:

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

"The Greater New York Industrial Union Council vigorously opposes the Vinson Bill and all measures intended to destroy, limit or undermine labor's right to strike. We believe that all such legislative efforts are misdirected and completely ignore the real cause of strikes, namely, the refusal of employers to bargain collectively.

"Accordingly, Congress and the Government can best aid in reducing strikes and in promoting genuine industrial peace, not by passing new anti-labor legislation, but by protecting more adequately and effectively the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively.

"Most of the strikes in recent months have been a direct consequence of the Government's mistaken policy of putting large defense contracts into the hands of known violators of the National Labor Relations Act. Organized labor warned against this policy at the time, pointing out that it would inevitably encourage such violators in their defiance of the law and the rights of their employees.

"The remedy for this serious error in policy is not new legislation, but quick and effective enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act, compelling defense contractors as well as others to observe the law. Moreover, the lesson is now indisputable that future defense contracts should not be entrusted to violators of the Labor Act.

"The Greater New York Industrial Union Council and its 400,000 members hereby call upon the Senators and Representatives from New York not to be misled by the self-appointed oracles of public opinion in Congress and the press. Real public opinion, as represented by American working men and women and their families, now, as ever, is for the protection of the rights of American labor so that our country may remain a democracy and not be turned into a nation of slaves."

Day Strikers Call Coney Island Rally

Also Plan Public Mock Trial of Union-Busting Publisher

Extending their fight to new sections of the community, the Jewish Day strikers will hold a mass rally in Coney Island Wednesday and a public "trial" of the Day publisher and his allies next Monday.

The Coney Island rally will be held Monday night at the Casa D'Amour, Mermad Ave. and 31st St., Brooklyn. Speakers will include Day strikers R. Iceland, B. Z. Goldberg, Alexander Seiden, Irving Mannes, Sam Landau, Sara B. Smith, Leon Kohn and Rae Cohen and Guild organizers John F. Ryan and William Drelash. Striking writer Samson Erdberg will preside.

HAYS TO BE JUDGE

Arthur Gardfield Hays noted civil liberties lawyer, will act as "judge" in the public trial on Monday, April 22, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave.

Called by the Newspaper Guild of New York, a CIO affiliate, after the discharge of six workers and a pay cut for all the unionists, the walkout is nearing the close of its third month.

Air Crash in Erie

DUBLIN, April 20.—The Government Information Bureau announced tonight that a British airplane crashed near Blessington, County Wicklow. Its crew of four were killed.

Many Years of Effort Lie Back Of Ford Victory

Early Pioneering Efforts of Old TUUL Union Helped Lay Basis for Today's Splendid Organization; Men Tighten Ranks Now to Get Contract

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 20.—Many years of heroic effort by class conscious workers were behind the successful five months' union drive that built the UAW-CIO at the Ford River Rouge plant. The victory of the union in the recent 10-day strike was due to this effective preparation.

Some leading figures in the long fight have carried union cards in the plant for a full 20 years. One of these leaders, John Barron, who died a few weeks ago, had been fired seven times in 12 years for organizing activity in the plant.

EARLY UNION

Back in 1923 Barron and a group of fellow workers began building the Auto Workers Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, whose national leader was William Z. Foster, present chairman of the Communist Party and leader of the great steel strike of 1919.

The union's local leader was Philip Raymond. Thousands of Ford workers joined the TUUL union in the next six years and today many Ford workers still possess their old TUUL cards.

Four members of the Auto Workers Union gave their lives during the historic Ford Hunger March of March 7, 1932, led by their organization and the Unemployment Councils of Detroit. The four martyrs, who gave their lives, were also members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. The sacrifice of these four union martyrs was commemorated last March by the Ford Organizing Committee of the UAW-CIO by a parade and services at the cemetery where they lie buried.

During the years following the formation of the CIO, Ford workers kept determinedly and secretly building a union in the plant.

When the great sit-down strikes of 1937 in General Motors and Chrysler won contracts for the workers in these shops, the Ford workers eagerly responded to the union slogan, "Ford Is Next." But the Ford Motor Co. bought off union president Homer Martin and he, with his Lovestonites aides, fomented a factional fight in the union that crippled the Ford drive till 1940.

CONVENTION LAUNCHED DRIVE

At the St. Louis convention of the United Automobile Workers in August, 1940, the sentiment was: "The union is re-united, General Motors and Chrysler and hundreds of other plants are solidly organized, let's get Ford."

At that time president Lewis of the CIO saw that the Ford Organizing Committee got financial and organizational support and put a fellow miner, Michael F. Widman, Jr., in charge of the campaign.

The drive passed through various stages. First there was the agitation stage where the slogan was, "Join the Union." During this period the union won some important victories for the whole people. Significant was the defeating of the handbill ordinance prohibiting the distribution of leaflets in Dearborn without a permit from the Ford-controlled City Council.

Following this victory the union distributed leaflets in front of the River Rouge plant gates for the first time. Thereafter thousands of pieces of union literature were distributed daily.

DEPARTMENT MEETINGS

The union next began calling department meetings of the 325 departments in the plant. In the meantime the union had organized the 5,000 Lincoln workers (Ford employees) in Detroit.

The union correctly linked up the department meetings in the Rouge Plant with economic demands, such as the demand for a 30 minutes lunch period, instead of 15 minutes, the demand for wage increases, less speedup, and the right to smoke.

With unbelievable rapidity, these department meetings laid the basis for building meetings. There are thirteen buildings in the Rouge plant. Building meetings were held with 3,000-4,000 in attendance. Ford then saw that action had to be taken. He began a policy of firing workers active in the union. The workers fought for their leaders and got them back.

Stimulated by these victories, the workers began displaying their union buttons. Within a short time thousands of workers wore the UAW-CIO button. They began demanding collective bargaining on their grievances. At first Ford refused. Stoppages took place, when entire buildings with up to 15,000 workers participating halted like one man until the union committee came back and told them, "let her roll," meaning that they had won.

The union grew with this splendid type of organizing, coupling the union recruiting with winning economic demands in the shop. On the basis of this there began to come forward scores of leaders in the

shop, whose militancy and initiative resulted in laying the successful basis for the organization created by the workers when they were on strike.

This new leadership, Negro and white, young and adult, native born and foreign born, today forms the vanguard that is now electing department stewards, chief stewards, and building chairmen in the plant. This was the leadership that made up the picket captains who in hundreds organized the picket lines that kept the plant shut airtight.

Today when one sees these new leadership at union meetings, acting as chairmen, speakers and organizers, and when one hears how effectively they represent the union when negotiating grievances with the company, are proud of the men coming forward in this historic union drive.

These are the leaders that built the great union now at Ford. This is the leadership that will be on the job, building up a huge union majority in the coming Labor Board election. They coin their slogans as the work and talk. Last week, one of them speaking to a group of workers on the NLRB election, summed it up like this: "Boys, the bigger the vote, the better the contract."

REALIZE LIMITATIONS

The workers accepted the strike settlement, but they fully realized that it represents only a step in the direction of obtaining their complete demands. They fully realize that complete unity and organization is necessary to accomplish this objective.

To carry out that job they are building the union in the shop.

This united army of labor re-entering the Ford plants is tackling the task of protecting their members from new attacks of the company. The workers well remember the Ford company statement after the strike that the settlement was "just a truce." Today the company is deliberately retarding the early return of the workers to some parts of the plant.

The workers are reiterating their demands in meetings this week-end. They are talking contract. To the AFL members they are saying, "Let us unite as one, build one union and get one contract so as to present a united front to this company which seeks to smash us through disunity." Sixteen Ford plants throughout the United States are being deluged with union material and worked on by union organizers.

HISTORIC STRIKE OF ROUGE WORKERS

Ford is on the way to becoming unionized throughout the entire nation. To those gallant men of the River Rouge, American labor can well say, "Welcome to the ranks of labor—you are indeed a mighty addition."

Hitler to Talk With Vichy if Laval Returns

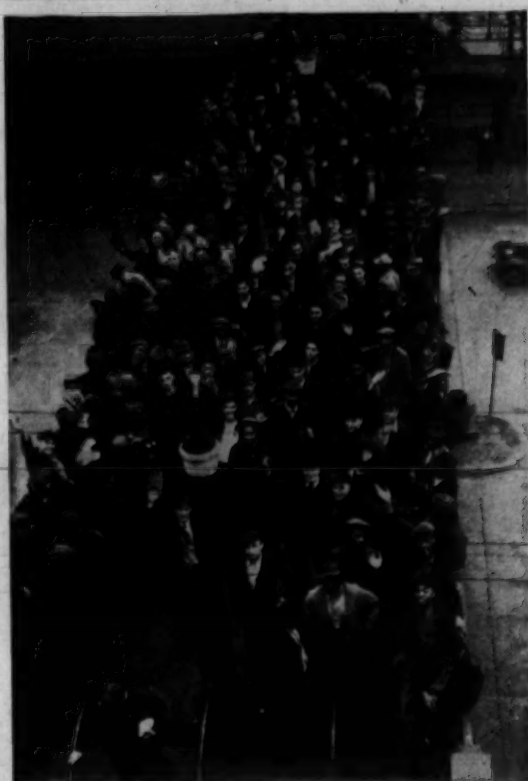
VICHY, April 20 (UP).—Adolf Hitler has dispatched a message to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain agreeing to resume French-German "collaboration" and begin negotiations on a permanent peace treaty providing Pierre Laval returns to the French Government, it was revealed tonight.

Hitler's message, seeking a compromise means of breaking the four-months-old deadlock in French-German relations, was said authoritatively to have reached Paris and to contain a reply to Vichy's demands that he make some sort of concessions toward an understanding.

The Reichsfuehrer's note was understood to indicate a willingness to proceed with "collaboration" on condition that Laval, ousted as French Vice-Premier on Dec. 13, be returned to "some capacity" in the Vichy regime.

It was uncertain how far the new negotiations can progress because Laval hitherto has flatly refused to collaborate with Darlan and has insisted that he must be returned to Vichy as Premier with full direction of foreign and home affairs and the title of Chief of the Government.

Laval also insists that he be given the right to name his own cabinet, responsible to him alone, and therefore achieve a role of virtual dictator over France.



Returning Organized: Scene at the River Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Co. last Monday as workers their great historic strike won, marched back to work, wearing their union hats and CIO buttons.

Survey Shows Press Attack Grows on Labor

Labor Editors See Drive Increasing in Daily Newspapers

By Alexander R. Crosby
(By Associated Press)

A virtually unanimous indictment of the policy of daily papers in handling labor news was handed down by editors of labor papers in 97 cities and 28 states. Answering the question, "Have the daily papers in your area shown increased unfairness to labor in recent months?" 92 per cent voted "Yes" in the Federated Press Poll of Labor Editors.

But even when placing daily papers on the white list, some editors made reservations. Thus Editor Oscar Cooley of The Cooperative Builder (Superior) remarked: "They're always that way." The table:

	Increased Unfairness	YES	NO
ALL PAPERS	92%	85	15
AFL	89	11	
CIO	100	0	
Unaffiliated	92	8	
AFL-CIO	67	33	

Answers came from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

There was no perceptible variation either geographically or by size of the cities. In large cities and small towns, in the east and in the west, labor editors told the same story of increased labor-baiting by the daily press. Representative comments were:

"No one knows as well as newspaper reporters and writers that labor is getting a savage and unjustified kicking around in the daily press."—Fred Myers, The Guild Reporter (CIO).

"The willingness of the dailies to stooge for the Manufacturers Association should warn labor to unite itself."—M. Bert Stark, Wilkes-Barre Labor News (AFL-CIO).

"The daily press is apparently playing to the tune of labor-hating industrialists."—M. I. Thompson, Utah Labor News (Salt Lake City, Independent).

"The old standby is to blame Communists—no mention of the growing profits of employers."—Al Sessions, San Jose (Cal.) Union Gazette (AFL).

Phila. Union Wins Hardware Pact

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Signing of a union contract with the Ace Hardware Manufacturing Co. providing for 15 per cent wage increases, the closed shop, hiring through the union office, and other gains was announced yesterday by Machine, Tool and Die Local 155 of the United Electrical, and Radio Workers, CIO.

The local also announced that it had renewed its contract with the Hugh H. Eby Co., gaining \$17,000 in wage increases for the workers plus guarantees of \$75 bonuses for draftees.

Hiring Halls Do Not Eliminate Slave Market, Warns Unionist

Since the early days of the depression, domestic workers, mostly Negro women, have congregated on street corners in the Bronx to sell their services to bargaining middle-class housewives for whatever they could get—often as little as 15 cents or even 10 cents an hour. Now, at last, after a long campaign led by progressive groups in the Bronx and by the Domestic Workers Union, they are to have two hiring halls, where they can meet with prospective employers under a roof.

"But hiring halls alone, though a step in the right direction, will not solve the problem of the slave markets," says Dora Jones, executive secretary of the Domestic Workers Union. "It will take organization to accomplish that."

Setting up of two hiring halls was announced by Mayor LaGuardia on March 19, when he hailed the move as a "solution" of the problem of the "markets." The "grand opening" of the first of these halls, at 1029 Simpson St., the Bronx, is planned for May 1.

RAIDS STAGED

Less than a month before the Mayor made his announcement, he had sanctioned a raid on the street corner slave markets, in which police and social workers rounded up about a hundred women domestic workers, "persuaded" them to go in buses to local relief offices, where they were closely questioned. A few days later, the Mayor made a public statement that he had found the women were not being exploited.

This statement, as well as the raid, aroused widespread protest among progressive groups. The two hiring halls, the first of which will open on May 1, are to be temporary. So far, only \$10,000 is available for the project—a sum procured by the Mayor's Committee on Street Corner Markets from

surplus Social Security funds, and supposed to last for six months. Hiring halls will be under the supervision of the State Employment Service, and an attempt will be made to steer job-applicants to the regular State Employment offices. No records, registrations, or references will be kept and no fees will be charged.

"The Domestic Workers Union looks on the setting up of the two hiring halls as a victory—we have been fighting for them, as part of a solution to the problem of the slave markets—for years," Miss Jones told the Daily Worker. "But the halls in themselves are just a beginning."

She explained that a real program for the domestic workers of the markets must protect them from discrimination and exploitation, as well as take them off the street.

SEE FIGHT ON RACE BIAS

Educational work among housewives, she pointed out, which has been discussed by the Committee on Street Corner Markets, must really go forward, and such education must be of a nature to reduce race prejudice, as well as to make housewives understand the human needs and problems of their employees.

Further, Miss Jones continued, a minimum wage must be established in the hiring halls, so that pressure will not be brought on domestic workers to accept anything that may be offered them.

"And then, we feel that the Domestic Workers Union must be allowed to display its publicity in the hiring halls, and if possible to have a representative there, to tell the workers what a union will do for them. After all, no matter how fine a hall you have, or how good the people who run it, the only real solution for the problems of domestic workers—or any workers—is a union, through which the

workers can improve their own conditions. But to do that, they have to know how. And we can tell them."

"The Domestic Workers Union has promised to cooperate with the Committee on Street Corner Markets by going out on the street corners and inviting workers to come to the halls when they open," she added. "We are in hopes that the Committee will also cooperate with the Union by making it possible for us to bring the knowledge of organization to workers in the halls."

Boston Labor Demands Eire Stay Neutral

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, April 20.—The Boston Central Labor Union (A. F. of L.) unanimously demanded at its last meeting that the neutrality of Eire be maintained and that the Irish Republic be permitted to purchase food, other consumer goods and means of defense from the United States.

Copies of the resolution are being sent to United States Senators and Representatives and to President William A. Green of the A. F. of L. Delegates rejected a proposal to defer action until Green had been consulted.

Bronx Rally to Hit Poll Tax

Plans for a mass meeting on May 16 to demand abolition of the Southern poll tax will be made tonight by the Bronx Anti-Poll Tax Committee at a conference to be held in the Club Seca headquarters, 1301 Boston Road, Brooklyn.

STREAMLINED FRAME-UP



The People Must Challenge It!

William Wiener and Earl Browder are the first victims of a new, modernized streamlined frameup. They have been convicted and sentenced in the blind, hysterical tradition of the Haymarket martyrs, Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Through diabolically clever use of camouflage the ruling class of our country, as often in the past, is abusing the powers of the courts to terrorize and intimidate the people who oppose their selfish, anti-Labor, anti-democratic practices.

All who fight for the freedom of William Wiener fight for their own freedom and the welfare of all the American people. Whatever reason may be given for the attack on the individual leader the real purpose is to behead and destroy every organization and every progressive movement that persists in placing the interests of the people above those of economic royalists.

These royalists suppose the American people to be so craven, so lacking in honesty, decency and courage that they will abandon those of their leaders who remain steadfast and then surrender without a struggle to the fascist rule of the multimillionaires who are responsible for the

needless poverty, misery and war that plagues our generation.

WE DO NOT INTEND TO RETREAT ONE INCH FROM OUR PROGRAM. On the contrary, we propose to make matters still more difficult for those who propose to institute the hateful system of Hitlerism under the pretense of defeating Hitler, for those who foment bloody struggles to maintain the citadels of the open shop.

We welcome to the ranks of the International Workers Order the thousands of courageous men and women who will not give up their democratic rights and their future without a protesting struggle.

From April 20 until June 1 we have the honor to announce the William Wiener Solidarity Enrollment. All who join our great fraternal benefit society during this period will gain for themselves the protection of insurance, sickness and accident benefits plus active fraternal club life.

At the same time they will throw a roaring challenge into the teeth of those who seek to defeat the American people by framing their leaders. Join now to help fashion the people's victory in the battle for peace and security.

WILLIAM WIENER SOLIDARITY ENROLLMENT

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

CHARTERED BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1941

The Majority Says "No Convoys!"

Not even the Gallup Poll can minimize the enormous opposition that exists in the nation against the use of armed convoys to Britain.

After a barrage of "let us have convoy" propaganda, the American people's common sense resulted in a poll in which 67 per cent of the people say "No!" on the convoy issue; 79 per cent say no on another AEF.

Yet the pressure for convoys continues to come relentlessly from Washington and the press.

All kinds of phony committees, sporting the glittering names of notorious war-mongers and bankers, roar at the American people day and night. These are the people who started the country down the fatal path of un-neutrality which has now brought America into the war, separated from the "shooting stage" only by the unwillingness of the nation to take that step.

Bullying arguments are showered on the people. Radio speakers tell us that "the country made its decision on the lease-lend bill," and that convoys must follow "as a matter of honor."

This is an outrageous form of argument. For the people were not permitted to express themselves on the lease-lend bill, and the sponsors of lease-lend solemnly vowed that it would mean the end, not the beginning, of further war-like actions. Now we are told that the passage of the lease-lend compels the country to acquiesce in the fatal move of convoys.

This is a sort of a cat-playing-with-the-mouse technique which the war-makers are employing. There is no frankness with the people simply because there is nothing for the people to die for.

Public protest against convoys must find full voice in resolutions, meetings, etc. Congressmen and Senators must hear the voice of the majority on this fatal question. The time to act is right now. Today.

The 'British Free Press'—But

The current issue of the New Republic carries a characteristic article entitled, "The British Press in Wartime." Written by the London correspondent of the United Press, the author boasts that—despite the war—"freedom of the press" is still alive and kicking in Great Britain.

With one notable exception, of course: The London Daily Worker which was summarily suppressed because the government did not want the people to know the truth about the present imperialist war.

Mr. Kuh cheerfully acknowledges that the London Daily Worker was "the only paper of any size which was outright anti-war, and it naturally afflicted members of the government with a chronic toothache."

The old family closet was searched for an appropriate pretext for outright suppression, and the government seized upon that shabby rag, "pro-German." But Mr. Kuh himself must perforce say that "truth obliged even its enemies to admit that The Daily Worker was sometimes right; it presented extensive plans for air-raid shelters, including use of subway stations for that purpose, many months before the government itself adopted many of those measures."

The New Republic, itself an active war-recruiter, boasts that the British press is virtually unanimous behind the Churchill crusade.

In the light of this, its correspondent's claim that "freedom of the press" still exists in Britain (except for the genuine fighters against war and for the people's rights) is a grim joke.

How to Get A Medal for Courage

A brand new conception of "courage" is abroad in the land. It comes from the Herald-Tribune.

It seems that Mr. Wendell Willkie was caught in a tight corner when he came up to the Senate Committee to yell for the so-called "lease-lend bill."

He was asked what he meant when he warned the people not to vote for Roosevelt in November on the ground that if Roosevelt were re-elected the country would be in the war by April. Willkie found it very easy to reply. He said that this warning, intended to create the impression that he was the "peace" candidate, was "just a piece of campaign oratory."

For this cynical confession, the Tribune awards Mr. Willkie the laurel of "courage and candor."

It seems that if one lies in November to

votes, one has earned the title of a noble gentleman. One must be careful, of course, to lie to the common people of the nation—then all will be forgiven by the Wall Street press, and medals will be granted (or maybe one will be rewarded with a lucrative partnership in a law firm).

Of course, Willkie was not the only one who indulged in "campaign oratory."

What is the country to think of the promise which President Roosevelt made to the mothers and fathers of America, when he said:

"And while I am talking to you fathers and mothers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I shall say it again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign war." (Oct. 30, 1940).

In the face of the actions now being taken to speed the country into the war as fast as possible, this seems to have been an unusually prominent example of the kind of "campaign oratory" for which the Herald-Tribune is now handing out medals.

After all, haven't "campaign promises" become a byword for deceit in the annals of capitalist democracy?

The Latest Act Of Repression

Approval by the House Naval Affairs Committee of the Vinson anti-strike bill after only two days "consideration," is no bolt from the blue. It is the culmination of a long campaign by Wall Street and the Roosevelt Administration launched the day war was declared in Europe.

This campaign had two aims: to destroy the civil liberties of labor and the people so that they could be led against their will into the war, and to handcuff the unions so that the capitalist class could wage economic war at home at the same time that it waged it abroad.

The arrest and imprisonment of Earl Browder on inflated passport charges, the attempts to outlaw the Communist Party from the ballot in various states, the anti-trust drive against the unions, the use of police terror to break strikes, the setting up of the Mediation Board—all these acts of repression have been bound together by the thread of Wall Street's war program.

This measure has received the blessing of the Roosevelt Administration through Secretary of the Navy Knox. But it has been sharply denounced by the CIO, through President Philip Murray. His stand should be supported immediately by every local union throughout the country, whether CIO or AFL, for the Vinson bill strikes at the very life of the labor movement.

... But Still No Food for Eire

The firm determination of the Irish people to maintain their neutrality has broken into the capitalist press at last. On Friday the New York Sun had to publish a story reflecting the intention of the Irish government to stay at peace.

In Boston last Thursday night, Gen. Frank Aiken, Eire's Minister of Defense, asserted in a speech that neither "economic pressure" nor "military pressure" nor promises of an "Irish Utopia" would change Ireland's unswerving peace policy.

As a result the White House, through Secretary Hull, last Friday, was compelled to use PM in attempt to deny that pressure had been put upon Eire to cede war bases to the British Empire.

The Roosevelt Administration cannot wash its hands so easily, merely on the grounds that it fears the Irish American vote. Events show that it is guilty. Meanwhile, the alleged denial by Secretary Hull is but fresh proof that Irish Americans can use their strength, in common with all other people, to insist upon food for Eire and the strict observance of her peace and neutrality.

How About Enforcement?

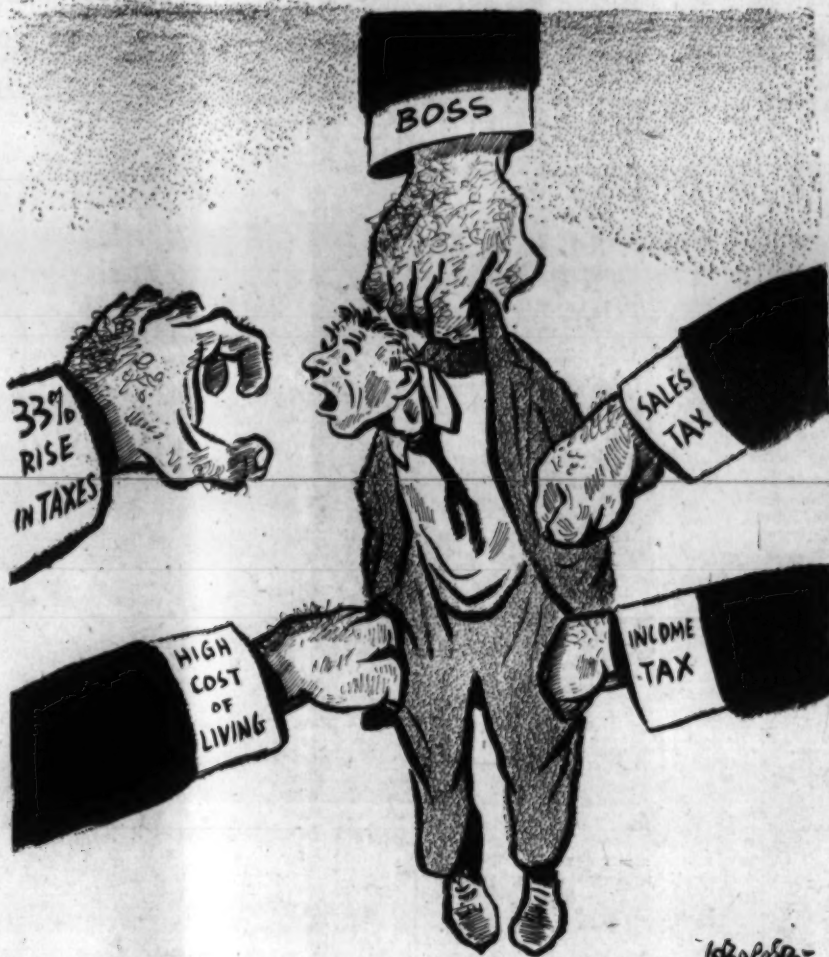
In view of the fact that Gov. Lehman has signed so much anti-labor legislation (including the Wicks bill, and, last Friday, the Wadsworth bill), his signature to the Mahoney measure can be attributed only to persistent protests against job-discrimination.

This mild law makes it illegal for employers in "defense" production to bar workers because of "race, color or creed"—a practice largely enforced against Negro wage-earners, but now extended to Jewish, foreign-born, and other American minorities.

This Hitlerite system has been going on all the time, although it is now a hundred-fold intensified by President Roosevelt's "defense" program. Gov. Lehman, Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti and other state officials have done nothing about it, other than engage in verbose phrases. But the Negro people, labor and white progressives have recently re-doubled their protests, and this was symbolized by the broad delegation from the National Negro Congress and trade unions which recently visited Albany.

In achieving this gain, although it is inadequate the Negro people and the labor movement should be spurred to see that the law is enforced, and that the many other forms of racial discrimination are outlawed in accordance with the State Constitution.

BUT PROFITS!



Blood Runs in Franco's Prisons; U. S. Refuses Aid to Massacre Victims

The refusal of the U. S. State Department to take any action to save anti-fascist victims of the Franco regime gives special emphasis to the vivid description of the prison conditions in fascist Spain.

It has just become known that 150 prisoners, members of the former International Brigade, were murdered because of their protest at inhuman and unbearable conditions.

Our readers can see from the following account how urgent it is to compel Government action to aid the victims of Franco terrorism.—Editor.

Facts and information received from Spain during the first quarter of 1941 clearly demonstrate the continuation of the Franco dictatorship's brutal and abominable regime of blood and terror against the Spanish people. The concession of freedom to those condemned to 6 and 12-year sentences, so frequently utilized by the regime and its agents as a sign of Franco's "clemency," has been merely a deception.

While it is said that by means of it, many thousands of prisoners will be set free, the truth is that very few have left the shadow of the prisons, and these few are naturally those who are least dangerous to the tyrants. Yet when these men reached their homes, many of them were taken away again and mobilized into the army or incorporated into disciplinary battalions, which is even worse than the prison regime. Others fell again into the sanguinary clutches of the fascist executioners and have disappeared.

This goes on while new arrests are being made, and the sons of the people swell the ranks of those who suffer torture in Franco's prisons. The figure of a million arrested and condemned men and women in Spain is confirmed by direct news from the country and by the opinion of newspaper correspondents. In some provinces the number of arrests is even greater than at first calculated.

17,000 WOMEN SLAIN

Direct information from Spain in January reveals the existence of 100,000 prisoners in Asturias; among them 18,000 women.

Recent direct news from Spain confirms the belief that the volume of assassinations perpetrated by the Franco and Falangist henchmen approaches half a million. In provinces such as Asturias the bloody-organ exceeds all previous calculations. More than 85,000 people have been executed; among them 17,000 heroic Republican women.

The following are some new details about the executioners' cruel hatred of the Asturias: "On January 22nd, 1938, in the village of Valdesoto (Pola de Siero) 45 persons were tied to trucks and taken away, among them 9 women and 11 children ranging from 12 to 15 years of age. All were from the same village. They disappeared and their houses were burnt, that none shall remain as they are all in sympathy with the guerrillas."

"In the village of Olloniego, on the 13th of December, 1938, the

Civil Guard ordered all the inhabitants to present themselves before the barracks at three that afternoon. The reason for this was unknown until a recently-taken prisoner was brought out from the barracks and, before all those present, his hands were cut off, his tongue cut out, and his eyes put out. He lived through this, and then he was quartered."

ANTI-FASCISTS BURIED ALIVE

The crimes perpetrated and the methods employed in Asturias reached such a point that the priest of one village who was in the habit of going to the cemetery every day to bless the graves "went mad when he saw the earth moving, because dozens of men and women had been buried alive; 17,000 people had been shot in this cemetery."

In Barcelona and throughout Catalunya the assassinations by the well-known methods of "rides" and "legal" executions continue in force. There is no way to make an exact calculation of the executions, but in the new working class districts alone more than 2,000 anti-fascist combatants have been killed, and in the Campo de la Bota the blood of these heroes still drenches the soil daily.

In the city of Orense more than 400 people have been shot and dozens of others taken for "rides" without any form of trial. In this province of Galicia there was a Falangist who is the typical unscrupulous criminal. Fernando Salgueiro by name, he was the managing director of the watering place "Aguas de Cabreiros," in the village of Verin, and he has killed 400 sons of the people with his own hands. In other provinces similar methods are employed. The prison overseers in Catalunya strike the prisoners on any pretext, and the priests insult Franco's victims constantly during the religious ceremonies.

King George Heads New Greek Gov't

Urges People and Army to Continue Struggle "to the End"

ATHENS, April 20 (UP).—King George II tonight proclaimed himself the leader of a new military dictatorship and called upon the Greek army and people, in "their darkest hour of struggle," to "continue the fight until the end."

The new government, with the 51-year-old monarch serving as Premier and containing three generals and an admiral, was sworn in at 5:15 P. M. today—the Greek Orthodox Easter—before the Archbishop of Athens as air raid sirens shrieked a warning of approaching enemy planes.

The new government was set up 48 hours after the suicide of Premier Alexander Korizis, who killed himself in despair over the tragedy and suffering that has befallen his country.

monies. The nightly "rides" continue in Madrid.

Frequently, late at night, groups of Falangist gunmen go from one prison to another, demanding specified prisoners whom they take away and who are never heard from again. When a prisoner asks if he can take along his knapsack, the answer he receives is "Don't worry, you won't need it for the trip you are taking." Until recently there were three days a week for "taking them out" or for "rides," on which 60 or 70 combatants of the people were sacrificed.

The extremes to which the blood-thirstiness of the Falangist vampires leads them is revealed in the fact that in Madrid "a priest, confessor of the condemned men, committed suicide because, as he said, he was horrified at the injustice of the crimes that were being committed. He threw himself off a housetop."

MENTAL TORTURES

Another of the refinements of cruelty used by the Franco regime against its victims is that of keeping them in chapels, awaiting death for months, making them think daily and hourly that the end is approaching. So great is this mental anguish that many young men become prematurely and rapidly aged and their hair turns white.

Another report on this subject discloses that "there are men condemned to death who have been in the chapel for eight months; that is, they have been in a room painted black with a nickel crucifix on the wall. After these months have elapsed, some are shot and the others are taken back to the general cells until some time later when they are again moved to the chapel. One man who was in the chapel for six months on end and who was then taken to the cells, was unable to hear steps without thinking that he was on the verge of being shot. At present a great many people are being executed who were condemned to death a year and more ago."

All these proceedings are common throughout the Spain of Franco and the Falange. A doctor who was in Madrid for nearly a year, in the condemned men's cell, has now been freed, but he has lost his reason. Another doctor, named Catalina, has totally white hair on account of the suffering he endured in the condemned men's cell.

It is the same in Madrid as in the other cities and provinces of Spain. Franco utilizes human beasts who were always known for their hatred toward the people and for their brutal mentality.

The boxer Mario de las Heras and his brother play their roles in the torture-chamber of Fomento, Alvaro Santos in the cellars of Gobernacion, and the boxer Ino II in other places of the same nature. These are the men to whom preference is given for such work, as well as to the Assault Guards and to the officers of the Tercio, of whom the strongest are selected. Stripped of most of their clothes, as if for sports, they shut themselves up in a room with their victims. Usually weighted clubs are employed. Few prisoners escape these punishments.

New Book Shows Vast Progress of Jews in U.S.S.R.

By Sam Brown

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 20.—Information on the social status and economic position of the Jewish people in the USSR, based on the returns of the 1939 census and other recent data, will soon be available in the form of a study made by L. Singer, authority on Jewish life in the USSR, who spent many years compiling and examining vital statistics.

The book, being published by the Ems State Publishing House, gives the life to all and sundry "information" circulated in past years. Here are the facts revealed by Singer:

From 1926 to January, 1939, the Jewish population increased by 13 per cent and numbered 3,020,000 (excluding the Jewish population of the new Soviet Republics and districts). This increase is noteworthy when one recalls that during the period of 1897-1926 the increase was only 3.9 per cent. The emigration caused by the persecution of the Jews in Tsarist Russia and the mass pogroms organized by the White Guard armies and bands during the Civil War resulted in the loss of a significant part of the vital forces of the people.

FULL EQUALITY

introduced by the Soviet government such as the proclamation of full national equality, branding anti-Semitism as a state crime, coupled with the opening up of possibilities for economic rehabilitation.

The abolition of the pale brought about great changes in the territorial distribution of the Jewish masses. The construction and opening of new industrial centers during the Five Year Plan periods influenced the migration from the Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian Republics to the RSFSR and other Union Republics. Suffice it to mention that whereas from 1926 to 1938 the Jewish population of the Ukraine declined by 41,000 and of Byelo-Russia by 32,000, that of the RSFSR and southern republics increased by 413,000. Almost 40 per cent of the Jewish population of the USSR now reside outside the former pale.

Simultaneously Singer shows that this migration has been declining of late as the opportunities in the Ukraine, for example, which accounts for 50 per cent of the Jewish population, are the same as in other union republics.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Of great historic significance are the changes which have taken place in the social composition of the Jewish population. A comparison of "Jewish" occupations according to the data of the 1897 census with the census returns of 1939 will tell the story: In 1897 industrial workers and office employees comprised 14 per cent of the adult population, handicraftsmen 18.4 per cent, workers in handicraft industry 11 per cent. Two and two-tenths per cent were engaged in agriculture while merchants, tradesmen and "luftmenschen," together with the unemployed, were 54.4 per cent.

According to the 1939 census 73.2 per cent of the adult population residing in the USSR were engaged as industrial workers and office employees, 5.8 as collective farmers, 16.1 per cent members of artisan co-operatives, 4 per cent handicraftsmen, and 2.9 per cent other occupations. In the laconic language of figures the 1939 census shows the rebirth of the Jewish people, the growth of its intellectual forces. In 1897 there were 500 Jewish lawyers, 1,500 actors, artists, and writers, 4,500 medical workers, 10,000 rabbis, approximately 6,000 melameds who "taught" in 14,000 kheders of the former pale (excluding Poland).

And today? Today the Soviet people are justly proud of its 85,000 engineers, technicians and architects, 2,000 agronomists, 7,000 scientists and professors, 76,000 teachers and educational workers, journalists, librarians, 17,000 actors, artists, musicians and writers, and 52,000 medical workers.

FRUIT OF NATIONAL POLICY

The above mentioned data gives just a few indications which show the great changes which have taken place in the life of the Jewish masses of the Soviet Union. It is impossible within the limits of a brief article to dwell on all the important phases of Jewish life in the Soviet Union.

The profound scientific study made by Singer deals with all aspects of Jewish life and the gigantic progress of the Jewish people attained with the fraternal assistance of the multi-national people of the USSR.

This is the fruit borne by the Lenin-Stalin national policy, the result of the entire policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government which has transformed the backward "prison of nationalities," as the Tsarist Russia was called, into a vanguard Socialist state where each nationality is an equal member in the great brotherhood of nations. This is one of the main conclusions that can be drawn from Singer's highly interesting and instructive work.

Letters From Our Readers

"A Revolutionary Classic"

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Nothing that has yet appeared in print, in my humble opinion, approaches the column in the Sunday Worker of April 13 by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the subject of Earl Browder's imprisonment. I believe every effort should be made to establish this as the thing it really is: a revolutionary classic.

How magnificently inspired this column is may best be gathered by setting it in verse form. I believe that Walt Whitman would have been proud to have been the creator of these lines:

"Can a small handful of capitalist rulers
"de-emphasize the millions of the real people of the earth
"and their strong natural desire for peace and bread?
"Earl Browder is strong and confident in his prison cell,
"knowing full well that the future belongs to him and his class."

While this is not the first time I have noticed that much of Gurley Flynn's prose is really poetry, I believe she has surpassed herself in the passage submitted. It will be gratifying to find that my enthusiasm is shared by others. I enclosed a dollar to start a campaign for the issuance of this column as a leaflet or folder.

I. B.

Suggestion for the Browder Campaign

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In connection with the Browder campaign in May and June, I'd like to recommend that a drawing of Browder be made to sell for a small price, say 25 cents.

I'm sure tens of thousands would be sold and it's a fitting birthday gift.

A FRIEND.

Progressive Movement Grows in Hollywood

(This is the sixth in a series of articles entitled "Imperial Hollywood.")

By Charles Glenn

When we started this series, we said, "The word Hollywood in itself is no symbol. . . . The film town has been too often smeared with a free use of 'Hollywood' as a symbol denoting only decadence and rot."

Unfortunately, the use of "Hollywood" as such a symbol seems to be as prevalent in the trade union movement as it is in the ranks of the bigoted and reactionary, the anti-Semites and the fascists. Yes, and the word as a sneering symbol exists in Hollywood, unfortunately, even among a few of the progressive forces here.

Too often I run into progressives who seem to think there is something funny about Hollywood people and Hollywood organizations, something queer and beyond the pale of American life. These same people would justifiably commit mayhem upon one who dubbed them "anti-working class" or "Trotskyist" and yet with such an attitude they are laying themselves wide open.

This conception of Hollywood springs from two grievous errors, the first, failure to consider all the people, workers and artists, of the city and the second, an anti-intellectual bias which would automatically exclude writers, actors, directors, artists and producers from the people's movement.

This attitude has resulted in an absolute failure to recognize as a great progressive step the organization of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, an organization which included the broadest strata of both "mental and manual" laborers, an organization of great strength.

Role in Peace Movement

This attitude has also resulted in failure to recognize the role Hollywood has played in the peace movement, in the American Peace Mobilization. Thus, the end result of overlooking all work performed to this end in the past and the future. Thus, the result of failing to recognize the role played by Hollywood as a city and by Hollywood individuals such as Herbert Biberman and Sam Ornitz, leaders of the American Peace Crusade who aided in the formation of the AFPM, and who are now among its leaders.

These same people sneer and hawk at the Screen Writers Guild and the Actors Guild and the Directors Guild. They point to the racket-ridden bureaucracy at the head of the AFL craft unions here and say, "Why doesn't Hollywood do something about this?" And here they fail to take into consideration the valiant battle of the United Studio Technicians Guild against the IATSE.

And, mind you, these same people never take into consideration the part played by the actors in the USG-IATSE fight. The Screen Actors Guild, involved in the fight,

mobilized hundreds of the rank-and-file actors (rank-and-file actors including topflight stars) for protest against the AFL bureaucracy and racketeering leadership. Overlooked completely is the fact that the SAG sent representatives of its rank-and-file, Wayne Morris, Frank Morgan, Misha Auer and others to Atlantic City to protest bureaucratic tactics.

The AFL leadership took advantage of the fact these actors were new to the ways of trade unionism and forced them into compromise positions. SAG support was lost to the USG, but the Guild forced the AFL to leave the Guild to its own leadership and its own devices. It won that important victory from the two Willies, Green and Bluff, and for a tenderfoot trade union, that's something.

Struggle of the Screen Writers

Those with the "anti-Hollywood" bias ignore the long and bitter struggle of the Screen Writers Guild for its formation. They ignore the producer blacklist, the loss of jobs, the actual threats of starvation which hung over the heads of the writers. They ignore the fact that the Screen Writers Guild is today an independent force admired and respected by all.

Forgotten, too, is the role of the League of American Writers which recently came forth with a pamphlet by Dalton Trumbo in defense of Harry Bridges; forgotten is the role of the League in rescuing refugee writers from the concentration camps of Hitler, Petain and Franco.

Ignored is the present labor outlook in Hollywood, a brilliant and defying one. In eight months the Screen Office Employees Guild was formed and had won a majority of white collar workers. Two months later, it won NLRB elections in seven Hollywood studios. The Screen Cartoonists Guild squared off with Walt Disney. Today it is part of an AFL unit front to organize the cartoon lord's plant. This could go on for hours. Hollywood is moving.

Hollywood is populated by a hundred-thousand industrial workers and their families and this "names" if you please. To scoff at them, to mark them all up as worthless, because a few like Melvyn Douglas and Philip Dunne caught their ears in the private line to FOR is to err beyond excuse. To overlook the facts cited is to overlook plain, basic economics.

Engels' 'Origin of the Family,' A Classic of Marxist Thought

Historic Work Based on Researches Of Lewis H. Morgan Is Re-issued

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE. In the Light of the Researches of Lewis H. Morgan. By Frederick Engels. International Publishers. \$1.00.

By Benjamin Farrington

The reissue of this famous classic has both an historical and a practical interest. Its historical interest rises, of course, from the fact that it is one of the basic contributions to the theory on which the socialist society of the USSR is erected. As such it is a striking example of prophecy in the scientific sense.

That is to say, it is a reasoned exposition of coming changes in society, based on an analysis of the past, made with the conscious purpose of facilitating the changes it predicts, and now triumphantly justified by the event. It belongs, accordingly, with the rest of the Marxist classics, to a new type of literature, a literature born about the middle of the nineteenth century, and steadily substantiating its claim to represent the maturest thought of mankind, the ripest philosophical product of man's five thousand years of civilization.

"We have no right," said Stalin in his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the C. P. S. U. (B.), "to expect of the classical Marxist writers, separated as they were from our day by a period of forty-five or fifty-five years, that they should have foreseen each and every zigzag of history in the distant future in every separate country." So much it was necessary for him to say as prelude to his new and masterly analysis. In the light of the experience of socialism in the U. S. S. R., of Engels' doctrine of the withering away of the State. But for those of us not yet living under socialism, and charged with the responsibility of bringing about the change, the need at the moment is to appreciate the extraordinary prescience with which Engels foresaw the main lines of the new society now realized in the U. S. S. R.

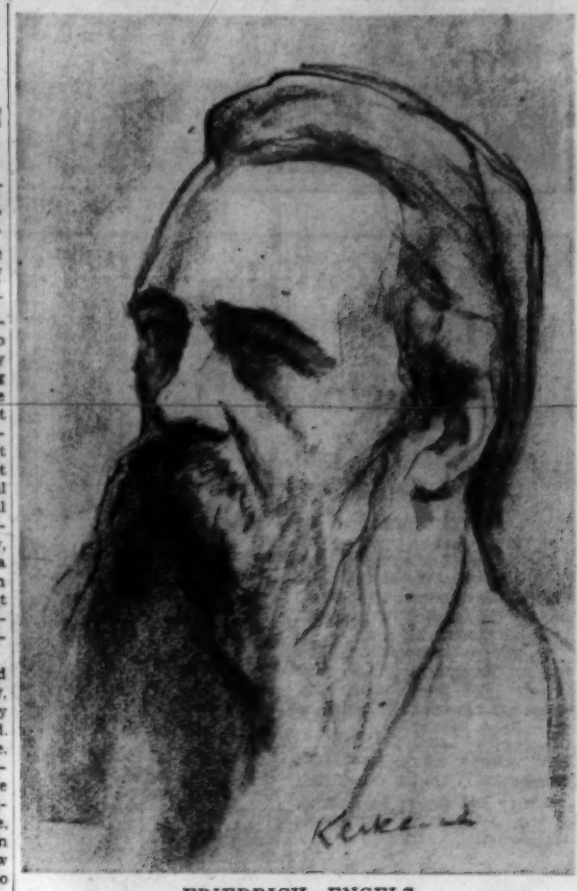
Superb Exposition

Generations of English novelists have found their chief stock-in-trade in the miserable contradictions of bourgeois monogamy. Engels, understanding the adamant links which bind the bourgeois form of the family to the bourgeois form of poverty and the bourgeois form of the State, could lift himself above the petty personal problems of psychology which intrigue the novelists, and sketch with a master's hand the conditions of the emancipation of women, that is to say, the abolition of commodity production and the form of State designed to protect it, and the bringing of all women back into the social work of production from which civilization has excluded them.

It is this intimate understanding of the inner structure of bourgeois society, and the superb poise and brilliance of his exposition of it, which give the present issue of this book its practical significance. Socialism has been achieved in one-sixth of the world, but the English-speaking peoples belong to the remaining five-sixths, where the revolution has still to be made. Never was the opinion more widespread than we have got now to make a new world. The urgent necessity of doing something is daily and nightly demonstrated before the agonized gaze of tens of millions of human beings who see the whole technical might of Europe, and now of America, harnessed to the work of destruction. All agree that something must be done. But only the Marxist can tell them what. Only the Marxist can explain the fatal necessity which drives the capitalist

Epoch-Making Quality in Work

The fact is that he had before him, in the disappearing Indian society, a precious opportunity to gather a harvest of knowledge which no man before him had reaped, and he seized the opportunity with an enterprise, and an industry, which must ever give him a high place in the history of anthropology and sociology. Since his day three generations of work in the field have shown the insufficiency of the information on which some of his generalizations were based, and the inadequacy of his theoretical equipment. Nevertheless, there was an epoch-making quality in his work, which in its central thesis still stands. Defeating among the Indians a society organized on a basis different from that of civilization, he sketched with bold, clear strokes the basic



FRIEDRICH ENGELS

features of barbarian society with its characteristic institution, the gens, contrasted them with the basic features of the civilized society, of which the characteristic institution is the State, and sweeping aside the confusions, or making good the deficiencies, of the contemporary historians of the ancient world, Grote, Niebuhr, Mommsen, Hermann, Long, he offered for the first time an intelligible picture of the emergence of the State among the Greeks and Romans. And he linked this growth of the State with the history of the family and of property, with the result that these three basic institutions of civilization were provided with an origin in time which removed them from the realm of metaphysics and planted them firmly in history. It is a magnificent achievement. If bourgeois history has on the whole neglected it, it has done so at its peril.

But Marx and Engels did not neglect it. Marx made copious extracts from Morgan's work, and added comments. And after the death of Marx, Engels, as a debt he felt he owed to his dead friend, composed his famous book. Thus Morgan's teaching was incorporated in the body of scientific socialism, which was the only body of theory capable of receiving it. For it dovetailed as neatly into the Marxian

theory of history as it radically disjoints the bourgeois view. For the purpose of his own short study, Engels condensed Morgan's bulky volume. It was "no small matter," he wrote to Kautsky, "to summarize a book so rich in content and so badly written." But he transformed what he condensed. Engels knew, as Morgan did not, how to relate the changing forms of social organization to changing methods of production. He understood, as Morgan did not, the nature of the class struggle and its influence on the institution of the State. He could pursue through ancient, medieval, and modern times the history of marriage and property with a freedom of mind and an insight which Morgan did not possess.

An Important Exhibit of Children's Art

One of the largest exhibitions of children's art ever assembled in New York will open on Monday, April 21, in the Associated American Artists Galleries at 711 Fifth Avenue, New York. One hundred and two paintings, twenty-six sculptures and two murals, all created by children aged from 5 to 14 years old, attending WPA art project classes in settlement houses, schools and community centers throughout the city, are included in the showing.

The 130 children represented in the exhibition and selected from among the 5,000 children studying under WPA art teachers in 100 centers, include every nationality of the city and every section of the five boroughs. Among them are Negroes from Harlem; Chinese, Armenians, Greek and Jewish and Italian children from the lower East Side; Swedes, Irish, Norwegians and Danes from the West Side centers; and German, Porto Rican, Cuban and Spanish children from Upper East Side centers. The WPA art project is sponsored locally by the Mayor of the city of New York. Throughout the ten day period of the exhibition, which closes on May 1st, the 5,000 child students of the art project will cast votes for first, second and third prizes among the paintings and sculpture on view. Prize winners will be announced on May 1st.

In a foreword to the exhibition catalogue, Mrs. Audrey McMahon, Director of the Art Project, wrote: "The art of children has an amazing logic of its own, apart from adult roles. A child of seven paints the sun shining on the left side and the right side simultaneously and explains: it was such a very hot day."

One hundred and ten directors of museums, settlement houses, schools and community centers are sponsoring the exhibition.

1915 Newsreels Show It's the Same Old War

By David Platt

It is obvious that every major newsreel is now being edited by the War Department. Washington now has the last word on what should and should not be flashed on the screen. The public must be kept misinformed at all costs. Peace items and clips on unemployment and hunger are subversive and are edited with a galling gun. Usually they reach the screen as war, employment and plenty.

War-war-war thunders "Movie-tone News" as Washington gives the signal. The electric chair for strikers shrieks "News of the Day." Convoys will keep us out of the war shouts "Universal." Save civilization, we know it screams "Paramount." War-war-to end-war roars "RKO Pathe News." Practically every other type of news item has been blitzed out of existence by Roosevelt, Knudsen & Company. The newsreels have even mechanized fashions and sports. The latest fashion shows have a munition motif and the baseball season opened with the President throwing out the first cannonball.

Study These Clips

The army, navy and air force have no better medium of propaganda and I produce the following militaristic clips from the current newsreels in evidence. I think they are all here:

Winant and Churchill sign bases pact. U. S. tests mechanized forces. Ensign Roosevelt reports for duty. Secretary Hull tells Italian attaché to get out. Palestine troops parade for war. Greek Ambassador urges more aid to Britain. FDR visits army housing. Nurses put on fashion show. War motif in women's hats. The British in Africa. The British in England. The British in Bengal. The British in America. The British in Yugoslavia. The British in Greece. The British in Canada. The British in Australia. The U. S. Navy in Australia. N.Y. Army Day Parade. Baseball. Violent attacks on labor. Other sports.

Study the above clips in relation to the following 1915 newsreels of the last war. The items are curiously similar to those of today. Remember we were a neutral — two years away from actual participation and yet the newsreels of those days were far from neutral. If you will examine them closely you will see how these pictures helped to draw us step by step into the war, same as now.

Here they are: They were taken from newsreels dated April and May 1915.

Universal News No. 164. Prisoners of war of England and Belgium interned in Holland. Famous Paris thoroughfare a scene of desolation. Argonne troops conceal threshing machine in ruined farmhouse. Divine service under fire. American red cross off to Belgium. The President attends opening of 24th Continental Congress of D. A. R. Member of cabinet entertains U. S. Army Reserve Corps. Uncle Sam's Navy on parade. New York's finest give exhibition. Fashions. Sports.

Mutual Weekly No. 15. High officers inspect French troops. R. A. W. recruits trained into efficient fighting units. Red Cross dogs bring first aid to wounded. Movie star returns from war zone with Paris fashions.

Universal No. 153. A day with French troops. Pic of America's horses dispatched to war zone. Prosperity parade in Chicago. USS Wadsworth launched. Secretary of Navy speaks at University of North Carolina on preparedness.

Hearst Selig News. San Francisco Coast Artillery men target practice. Victoriano Huerta former president of Mexico comes to America for thirty day visit. U. S. sends crew of expert divers to rescue sunken submarine. Sports. Fashions.

In February, 1916 someone wrote an article for "Motion Picture Magazine" in which it was pointed out that the newsreels and documentaries "have not presented to our

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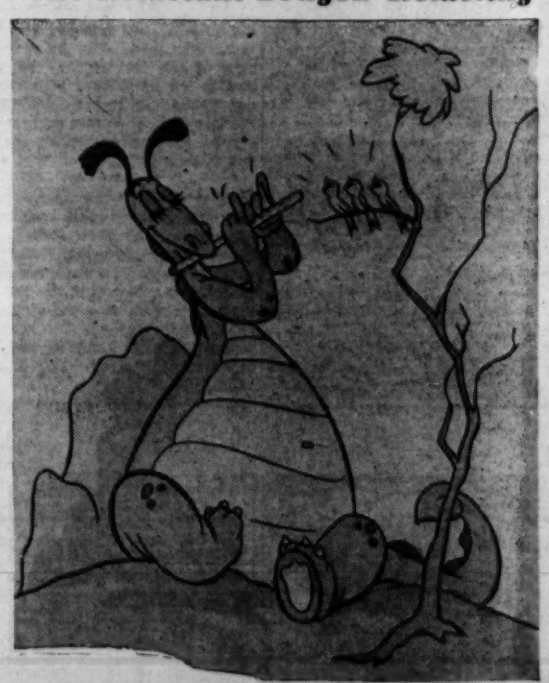
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Doors open 12:45 every day

'The Reluctant Dragon' Relucting



Walt Disney's latest feature for the screen is "The Reluctant Dragon," a full-length novelty production composed of sparkling performances by real actors, among whom Robert Benchley is the chief comedian, alternated with elaborate animated sequences in Technicolor. The principal animated sequence is the story of "The Reluctant Dragon," a tender-hearted monster that forbears to devastate a medieval community.

DODGERS NIP GIANTS IN 9TH, 10-9

Record Crowd Sees See-Saw Thriller; Ott Hits 2 in Vain

Danning, Orenge Also Homer for Losers, Kampouris for B'klyn as 5-Game Streak Is Ended; Casey Wins in Relief Role

A crowd of 56,314, record Polo Grounds gathering for a single game, thrilled to the ball game of the early season yesterday as the Dodgers stopped the Giants' five-game winning streak with a 10-9 victory in a game that lasted five minutes short of three hours and saw each team use 16 men.

The game was replete with spectacular fielding and clutch hitting. Mel Ott clouted two home runs for the Giants, one with two on, Danning and Orenge each hit one with a runner on.

It took a break to finally win the game for the Dodgers in the ninth. The score was tied going into the final frame with Bill Lohman, fourth Giant pitcher, on the mound. Lavagetto and Camilli blasted successive singles. Kampouris' attempted sacrifice was turned into a forceout at third by the Giants, tops at that play. Dixie Walker, batting for Owen, then bounced an easy double play ball to Young, but Babe's throw came off the back of Kampouris' head into center field and Lavagetto came over. Casey held the Giants in their half, fanning Orenge to end the game after Hartnett's pinch single.

The game started as a mound duel between Lefty Lee Grissom, making his first start, and Harry Gumbert, who beat the Dodgers Wednesday. A fast double play started by Orenge pulled Gumbert out of a bases full hole in the first, and then he settled down till the sixth. Meanwhile the Giants ran up a 3-0 lead when Ott homered in the second, and Danning clouted one off the scoreboard in the fifth following Whitehead's single.

The Dodgers jumped on Gumbert to score four in the sixth. Waner walked, and Reiser singled to left. Medwick singled to the left field corner and was out going into second. Aronovich to Whitehead, Waner scoring on the

pitch today any more.

Nobody knows who's going to pitch today any more.

Reese's fly brought Riggs in.

Hugh Casey pitched two scoreless innings and the Dodgers won it in the ninth off Lohman. But they had to fight.

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